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MARYLAND DRYS RALLY FORCES TO REGISTER FOR FALL ELECTION

Prohibition Issue May Determine Result of Senatorial Race—Split Predicted in Ranks of Wet Group

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11.—A state-wide campaign to register thousands of non-voting advocates of prohibition has been started here. A complete new registration has been ordered by the election supervisors and the Anti-Saloon League is directing its energies to getting every dry voter in the three wet counties in the state to register. In these counties three wet representatives are opposed by three equally wet candidates, although much dry sentiment is evident, some sections having been actually dry before the Volstead Act was passed. Many dry advocates calling themselves "independent" are by the Maryland law barred from the primaries. In the primary contests the real wetness or dryness of a section is often determined. One must be either a Democrat or a Republican to vote in a primary contest.

The next primary contest is remote but it has been decided to work with a distant objective in view and to sustain a fight all along the lines such as was waged in pre-Volstead days. This move has given an impetus to the United States senatorial contest.

Candidates Change Front

In three congressional districts the increasing power of the dry voters is causing anxiety among the candidates, some of whom are showing a change of sentiment that almost amounts to a repudiation of their primary attitude.

A similar reversal of form seems not improbable in the senatorial contest. While the wet friends of both Joseph I. France, Republican incumbent, and William Cable Bruce, his Democratic opponent, desire for their standard bearer the endorsement of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the candidates themselves seem almost to be dreading the association's backing lest it cost them the votes of advocates of prohibition, whose strength is now recognized as important. A crisis is predicted on Friday when the demand for a verdict on the senatorial candidates is to be pressed for action.

A split in the organization is now regarded as a certainty no matter what action is taken and it is likely to come, it is said, even if nothing is done. A zealous group of members who have always scorned any candidate or any organization that "straddled" insists that the association speak out in words that can be understood by every voter. The paid officials seem to be in favor of such a policy, although they know it means loss at once of disappointed adherents of one candidate.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Heise, president of the Anti-Saloon League, by condemning the Democratic quibbling with prohibition and endorsing the Republican silence, has given the first hint that his league may take up Senator France and oppose Mr. Bruce.

Liquor Issue May Decide Race

The wet organization has many sympathizers who would adopt this verdict as a guide for action, although the same association tried to defeat Mr. Bruce in the Democratic primary by giving 100 per cent rating to his chief opponent. The race between Messrs. France and Bruce is apparently close and many regard the prohibition issue as likely to swing the pendulum.

Mr. France is bidding for votes by a plea for rigid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. On the other hand the "light wines and beer" plea of Mr. Bruce seems to be causing his associates on the party ticket no little embarrassment. The most practical Democratic leaders, having no personal sympathy for the prohibition laws, admit that without the dry vote it will be difficult for Mr. Bruce to win.

Newspapers usually wet in their editorial comments are now printing many crime items that have an influence in favor of prohibition. One such incident resulted in uncovering violations of the Volstead law and the federal authorities made 10 arrests. Safe from State prosecution owing to a ruling by the Attorney-General's office "stool pigeons" seem willing to give information with regard to defendants not exclusively engaged in the liquor traffic. The need for concurrent dry enforcement legislation, denied by the Volstead law and the federal authorities made 10 arrests. Safe from State prosecution owing to a ruling by the Attorney-General's office "stool pigeons" seem willing to give information with regard to defendants not exclusively engaged in the liquor traffic. The need for concurrent dry enforcement legislation, denied by the Volstead law and the federal authorities made 10 arrests.

Sentiment Grows Severe

The wets are trying to make political capital out of a series of reported violations. The prohibitionists believe, however, that they have the better of the arguments. The effect seems to have resulted in the public assuming an attitude of severity toward all breakers of the dry law beginning with the bootlegger. The latter is regarded in this State as a person taking advantage of the lax laws and failure of the police to co-operate with federal officials in enforcement of prohibition regulations.

Maryland seems committed to non-enforcement of prohibition, so a candidate for the United States Senate sympathizing with the present described conditions does not bring comfort to those who often have met with defeat at Annapolis in their efforts to get concurrent legislation such as other states have.

Proposals for debates between the candidates have been made, but each has refused to participate. Other debates held have aroused interest and some amusement. John Philip Hill, laying claim to being "the wettest member of Congress," has challenged George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, to a debate on what should constitute the alcoholic limit for cider. Those news-

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UNITED STATES' AID TO EUROPE SHOWN BY ADMINISTRATION

Charges of Doing Nothing Characterized as "Unjust and Contrary to the Fact"

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Charges that the United States was remaining aloof from Europe and that it was not doing anything to help straighten out the tangled affairs of former associates in the war, were characterized as "unjust and contrary to the fact," by a high Administration official in close touch with the operations of the Government.

There has been considerable misunderstanding as to just what the Government will and will not allow to be done by private bankers and also as to the attitude of the Administration on the war debts, this official declared. He gave assurance that there was perfect agreement between President Harding and his advisers.

There has been a golden flood from the United States to Europe ever since the war, it was said, and this country has been very eager to see Europe restored, not only for the good of Europe, but for the whole world. It was pointed out that there were two ways that the United States can be of assistance to Europe. One is by outright charity, and of this America has given without stint; the other is by loans of private American interests to governments, municipalities and private interests abroad.

No Change in Policy

There has been no change in the policy of the government with regard to loans of private institutions, according to the spokesman. About a year ago the Department of State issued a request to banking institutions that they apprise the department of all proposals to lend money abroad.

The purpose of this request was to keep in touch with the bankers in preventing loans to unsound concerns and to give the bankers the advantage of the department's knowledge of political conditions in the countries to be granted loans. It was said today that the bankers engaged in making foreign loans have gladly co-operated and before a loan is granted to private interests or a foreign government, the proposal is submitted to the State Department.

It has been stipulated by the Government that no money should be sent abroad to encourage militarism. It is not the desire of this Government to encourage huge armies and navies abroad by lending financial aid to that end. Hence any loans intended for this purpose have been discouraged. Efforts are also made to prevent any of the loans being diverted to military purposes.

Furthermore it was made clear that the United States Government considers its loans to Europe as preferred obligations of the countries favored. This point was raised the other day when Rumania announced its intention of raising a funding loan of approximately \$175,000,000, with no provision for using any of the proceeds to make payments to the United States.

The Rumanian Government owes this Government approximately \$40,000,000, including accrued interest of around \$5,000,000. Representations were formally made to the Rumanian Government that this country considered it should be given preference in payments from the proceeds of this loan.

Tendency to Confuse

There has been a tendency to confuse the United States with the United States with the internal affairs of the countries favored, it was said. The view of the Administration is that the rising \$11,000,000,000 loan by the United States to its former associates in the war should be considered as primary obligations of those countries. In other words, the view here is, that this country should not be required to consider how or where the money comes from to pay these loans, but only that this country has money coming to it.

There is a growing feeling that the United States will sooner or later be called into a conference of nations on economic questions. At the outset this country would have it understood, according to the high official, that the debts owing this country are not to be jeopardized in the proceedings. It was said that when the time comes the United States would gladly take part in a formal consideration of the problems confronting Europe.

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BANKERS OPEN DRIVE TO MAKE "WORLD SAFE" FOR INVESTORS

Security Dealers Are Pledged to Share in Nation-Wide Campaign Against Swindlers

DELMONTE, Cal., Oct. 11 (Special).—A campaign to "make the world safe for the investor" is one of the projects of the Investment Bankers Association of America, now conducting its eleventh annual convention here. All over the country members of the association, standing in the crusade against dishonest brokers and worthless securities, according to the report of the committee on fraudulent advertising.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Sir Robert Home States He Is Coming to America

By The Associated Press
London, Oct. 11

SIR ROBERT HORNE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated today that he was going to the United States at the head of the British Debt Funding Mission, despite intimations in the press here to the contrary.

There might be a delay of a couple of weeks in his departure, he said, owing to the Near Eastern situation and internal affairs, but there would be no change in the membership of the mission.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OPPONENTS WAVER

Daily Mail Hedges and The Times Is Cautious in Attack—General Election Foretold

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The bold front that Mr. Lloyd George has adopted with his disgruntled supporters is already producing results. The Daily Mail, which today denounces a long list of political charges against him, and declares that "the country is eager to try conclusions with the Coalition and have done with it forever," is obliged to add that "what the result of a general election may be, no one can foresee." The Times, which has been another of the Prime Minister's bitterest critics, also shows signs of taking cover. It admits today that the Coalition's "apologia for mistakes or misfortunes, by which peace came to be endangered, could without serious disadvantage to the nation be reserved for a more convenient season."

The dilemma in which Mr. Lloyd George has placed the Conservatives by his now declared intention to see the fight out is certainly a difficult one. The party cannot throw him over without involving also Austen Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, and Viscount Birkenhead, who are equally responsible for his policy, and who represent the solid conservative block without which the "die hards" must cut a poor figure at the polls, though they claim to be still hopeful of winning the Newport seats. His position has been entrenched on another side by his recent attacks on the Labor leaders. These went to Downing Street on a crusade against his Near East policy, but came away tongue-tied because they had no answer to the contention that they were themselves on record for the very policy for which they now sought to arraign the Coalition.

Mr. Lloyd George can say that the policy they have denounced has resulted in the signing of the Mudania agreement on terms for which Great Britain has all along held out in the name of civilization. To Labor he can indicate that it is their own recommendation he has brought to a successful issue. To the country at large he can point out that the only possible alternative to the present Coalition is a combination of extreme radical elements with a Labor Party committed to the destruction of Capital.

Austen Chamberlain may have no easy task. He addresses the Birmingham Conservative Club on Friday in defense of the policy of the Coalition. Not so Mr. Lloyd George in the Liberal atmosphere of the Manchester Reform Club, where he is to speak on Saturday. Although no official announcement that a general election will take place before Christmas has yet been made, it is now generally taken for granted that this will be the case.

J. R. Clynes opened the election campaign on behalf of Labor at Nelson last night in characteristic terms, when he declared that "the Labor party is going to lead, whether the people like it or not." H. H. Asquith is to address the Independent Liberals at Hartlepool on Friday, and all the whips' offices here have become buzzing hives of activity.

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RUSSIA INSISTS ON VOICE IN SETTLING STRAITS' PROBLEM

Georgi Tchitcherin Demands Consideration in Questions Relating to Near East

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Russia as a world power must be reckoned with in the consideration of all matters bearing upon her interests, such as the freedom of commercial navigation through the Dardanelles, and therefore any proposition to leave the Soviets without representation in the first conference proposed by the Allies for settlement of the Near Eastern question is altogether unsatisfactory to the Moscow Government.

In expressing this view, Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, said: "We are not making threats and are not rattling the sword, but we do insist upon proper consideration in all questions relating to the Near East, particularly the commercial freedom of the Straits."

"Russia a World Power"

"Questions in which we have tremendous interests will naturally be discussed at the first conference, and the Russian Government feels it should be invited to that as well as to the one to be held later."

"Russia today has recovered, and is a world power to be reckoned with. We believe that the action of the Allies in blockading the Straits, thereby cutting off trade from our southern ports while we are striving to re-establish our economies by our own means, despite the failure of the Genoa and Hague conferences to help us, is very unjust, and we will act accordingly."

With reference to the United States, Mr. Tchitcherin said there were several obstacles preventing resumption of friendly relations with Russia.

Relations With America

"Secretary Hughes," he said, "has taken a stand which has blocked the possibility of the United States and Russia coming into closer relationship for the time being, at least. The United States seems to look upon Russia as a vacuum, so far as trade is concerned, and somehow the Americans still regard us as bandits and robbers, and apparently will for some time before they change their views, despite our willingness to meet the United States half way in any impartial proposals."

The suggestion to send an American official commission of inquiry to the Near East is a closed incident, according to the American Government's declaration. America apparently has not agreed with us that it was only fair that we be allowed to send a committee to the United States to look into trade affairs and conditions generally, whereby Russia ultimately might be able to learn and profit by the American methods of doing things commercially.

"We were also ready unconditionally to allow private American business men to enter Russia for preparing or discussing business."

ITALIAN ROYALTIES TO VISIT BRUSSELS

GENEVA, Oct. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy and their suite arrived in Basle last night on their way to Brussels to return the visit which the King and the Queen of the Belgians made to Italy last spring. They will proceed by way of Strasbourg.

The report of the engagement of Crown Prince Humbert of Italy to Princess Marie-Jose of Belgium still persists, despite denials which have been issued.

ALLIED SOLIDARITY CALLED NEED OF COMING CONFERENCE

Unity Alone, It Is Said, Will Stave Off Wrangling and Possibility of Conflict in Levant

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 11.—Last night's successful conclusion of the Mudania conference was not reached before the negotiations had passed through a tense and anxious period of uncertainty. Yesterday's cable indicated as clearly as the circumstances permitted the fact that the British Government was not at the end of its tether, and was determined to bring the discussions to a head.

As a matter of fact, the Turks and the Allies alike had been given to understand that the day of prevarication and procrastination is over. The effect was salutary. The final decisions bore the signatures of Generals Charpy and Monbelli, as well as General Harrington, and Ismet Pasha, realizing it was no longer possible to play off France against Britain, writhed, squirmed, and blustered in approved fashion, but finally capitulated before the first unambiguous display of allied solidarity.

The moral is obvious. Decisions involving the thorniest of problems concerning which the widest divergencies of view are possible remain for consideration by the peace conference. If dissensions and rival ambitions dominate the attitude of western European powers vital issues will be subjected to an unsatisfactory compromise and the possibilities of international wrangling and even armed conflict will be multiplied. All this is avoidable only by presentation of a common front to subsequent Ottoman pretensions and the manifest

duty of London, Paris and Rome is to get together in conjunction with Belgrade and Bucharest and reach a general understanding before entering the conference chamber.

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Shaded Portion of Map Shows Kiaochow, Which Is to Pass Into China's Hands Again for the First Time Since 1898, When Germany Obtained a Lease of the Territory

JAPAN DECIDES TO RESTORE KIAOCHOW LEASEHOLD TO CHINA

TSINGTAO, Shantung, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Japan has decided to restore the leasehold of Kiaochow to China on Dec. 2. On that date Japanese troops will withdraw. Civil and military authority in the Kiaochow district will be handed over to China and the Chinese flag will be hoisted for the first time since Germany acquired the territory in 1898.

Germany was given a 99-year lease of Kiaochow and the territory surrounding it when two of her missionaries were killed in Shantung and her fleet threatened action against China. The lease ceased to have effect when the war broke out. Japan, obliged by the terms of the treaty with Great Britain to join the Allies, immediately seized the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands and Kiaochow, an important section of the Shantung peninsula. This she held through the war and the period following, no definite term having been set to her occupation. The territory covers 250 square miles and possesses a fine harbor.

BRIG-GEN. CONNOR TO TAKE COMMAND OF TIENTSIN FORCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Brig-Gen. William D. Connor, now an assistant chief of the general staff, has been relieved from that detail and assigned to command the American expeditionary force with headquarters at Tientsin, China, as a result of a change in policy reflecting the increased importance attached here to the Chinese situation.

The comparatively small military force in China heretofore has been commanded by a colonel. Under the new plan the troops at Tientsin will be under the direct command of the colonel, and General Connor will have broader functions as expeditionary commander, although no increased military force there is contemplated. The change is in line with the recent decision of the State Department to assign Edward Bell, of the diplomatic service, as counselor of the Peking Legation, a new post of greater importance than had been allowed the legation previously.

The force at Tientsin consists of the second and third battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry, commanded by Col. William F. Martin. The troops in China are maintained there under treaty agreements worked out with China after the Boxer uprising.

AMERICANS OF GREEK ORIGIN

Escape From Turks' Camps

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, Greece, Oct. 11.—Twelve Americans of Greek origin were landed here on Sunday who had been taken prisoner by the Turks in Smyrna. All agree that the Turks are as active now as ever in carrying out their work of destruction.

A carpenter, who is one of the Greek-American refugees, declared that he had jumped back from the United States last year to visit his parents at his home in Vourla. He was shut up in his house in September when the massacres commenced. The Turks entered the house and with pointed guns threatened him, demanding all his money. All his possessions were taken over. To his assertion that he was an American citizen only jeers were given, and the report that Americans were as little considered by the Turks as files. His citizenship papers were torn in

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MR. VENIZELOS TO SPEAK FOR GREECE AT PEACE MEETING

Cretan Statesman to Act as Chief Plenipotentiary at Conference With Turks

LONDON, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Premier of Greece, will act as the chief plenipotentiary for Greece at the first peace-conference of representatives of Greece and Turkey and the allied powers, it was announced here today. The place and date of this conference have not yet been determined.

A peaceful solution of the Near Eastern tangle has apparently been reached on the basis of the surrender of Eastern Thrace to the Turks with proper safeguards for the Christian minorities and the neutrality of the Dardanelles.

Armistice Signed

A convention putting into effect an armistice between the Kemalists and the Greeks was signed by the delegates at Mudania late last night. The news brought great relief here, where there was considerable anxiety lest the Turks remain recalcitrant despite the newly declared unity of the Allies. While the fragments of dispatches from the scene of the conference did not state so categorically, it is believed that Ismet Pasha, in signing for the Turks, did so under orders from the Ankara Government, to which the allied terms had previously been forwarded.

The Kemalists had been given until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to accept or reject the allied proposals, and the reason for the delay is not known, unless last-minute changes in the original document were found necessary.

French Attitude Changes

It is assumed, however, that the armistice as concluded corresponds closely to the allied terms, the main points of which provided for evacuation of Thrace within 15 days and complete transfer of the civil administration to the Turks in an additional month; delimitation of new neutral zones along the Dardanelles and Bosphorus by mixed military commissions, and nonoccupation of Thrace by Turkish military forces until a peace treaty is signed.

The changed attitude of the French delegates, who previously had supported the Turkish stand, is believed to have contributed largely to the readiness with which the Kemalists yielded. Before signing, Ismet Pasha is said to have protested that the terms were in contradiction to the assurances originally given him by General Charpy. He was told, however, that the French delegate had assented to the new demands.

Greek Elections May Be Delayed Until Peace Is Signed With Turkey

ATHENS, Oct. 11.—(By The Associated Press).—Lambros A. Coromilas will probably be appointed by the new Greek Government as Minister to the United States, which post he held from December, 1907 until October, 1910. He is at present in New York.

Elections of the members of the new Greek Parliament, to replace that dissolved following the recent revolution, probably will not be held until after the signature of the peace treaty with Turkey. The Government is said to desire an arrangement whereby the Greeks in Eastern Thrace would be permitted to find temporary asylum in Gallipoli.

General Hadianestis, who succeeded General Papoulas as commander-in-chief of the Greek Army in Asia Minor last June, and who was in command there when the rout of the army under the Turkish attack began, was arrested here last night. A section of the press for some time has been demanding his apprehension. It is stated that the former ministers who were arrested after the revolution will be imprisoned in Athens instead of being transported to the islands, as had been proposed. Reliable advices from various parts of Greece, including the islands, indicate the growing seriousness of the refugee problem. The authorities estimate Greece will have a million refugees to support when Eastern Thrace is evacuated. It would require 1,500,000,000 drachmas yearly to feed this number and also an effective organization, which the Government does not possess. The Thracian deputies have announced they will appeal to Herbert Hoover for assistance. Twenty thousand refugees are reported to have been moved from the island of Mytilene to the Smyrna coast, to Crete and Piraeus.

Americans of Greek Origin

Escape From Turks' Camps

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, Greece, Oct. 11.—Twelve Americans of Greek origin were landed here on Sunday who had been taken prisoner by the Turks in Smyrna. All agree that the Turks are as active now as ever in carrying out their work of destruction.

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pieces by the diabolical Turks before his eyes, and he was left scantily clothed. Attempting to escape in disguise he was captured and herded into prison with 200 other refugees who were brutally treated by the Turks; half of them were killed. They were sent to Smyrna and put into the war prisoners' camp there, where, he asserts, there were some 400 Italians, 100 French, 6 Albanians, 20 Bulgarians, 7 Russians, 9 Rumanians, 20 British and 12 Greek-Americans. It was asserted that all the Turkish and Armenian of foreign origin were killed or sent away.

The situation of the Greek-Americans was put before the American consul. Aid was given and they were subsequently set free and taken to this port on board an American transport. They were given second-hand clothes.

The carpenter says that he came back from America with full hands and returns with empty hands. A sum of \$20,000 which he had accumulated was lost in the destruction of his house, and his friends and relatives are gone. One of the Greek-Americans was killed. He adds that he will return now to America, determined never to leave again.

Turks Look to Allies To See Greeks Fulfill Terms of Convention

MUDANIA, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press)—The armistice convention, signed by the representatives of the Turkish Nationalists and the allied powers here late last night, contains the exact terms as submitted by Lieutenant-General Harlington, the British delegate, and the specifications of which were made public yesterday by The Associated Press.

Ismet Pasha, the Turkish representative, held out for a larger number of gendarmes in Eastern Thrace and argued lengthily on several other points, but eventually gave way on every point of the allied demands. General Harlington and General Charpy, the latter the French delegate, left for Constantinople this morning.

The final agreement on all points was reached by the conferees at 11 o'clock last evening, after two sessions of the delegates. Then followed a recess while the secretaries made formal copies which the delegates verified, and it was about daybreak before the final signatures were affixed.

The agreement is under date of midnight tonight, however, and goes into effect, according to its final clause, "three days after signature, that is, midnight, Oct. 14-15."

The Greeks refused to sign the convention because they were out of touch with their home government and the terms were not fully approved by the Athens authorities. The Turks, however, will look to the Allies to see that the Greeks fulfill the conditions of the armistice, and the Allies gave assurances to that effect.

The agreement provides that the Turks will be permitted a gendarmie of 8000 in Thrace and Ismid. They asked for 10,000, but a compromise was reached on the former figure. The Thracian boundary as specified by the agreement is from the mouth of the Maritza, along its course to the Bulgarian frontier. The clause to which the Greeks object on this subject is presumably one referring to a small but important slice of land along the railroad near Adrianople.

Definite delimitation for the neutral zones was decided upon and was included in the agreement, although Ismet Pasha opposed the inclusion. The demarcation follows a line 15 kilometers from the coast along the straits of the Dardanelles and 40 kilometers from the coast of the Bosphorus. It is provided that neither the allied representatives agreed nor to increase the number of troops nor to undertake the construction of fortifications.

The portion of the railroad along the right bank of the Maritza River from Svilengrad to Bulgarska will be subject to supervision to be determined by a mixed commission of the Allies, according to the agreement. This was done, it was said, with a view to maintaining free passage on this section of the railroad which opens to the region of Adrianople.

The final text of the agreement had been approved by 11 o'clock last evening but the signing had to be postponed for several hours because the Allies had failed to provide sufficient typewriters to make the necessary copies in the various languages with speed. It was 6:30 o'clock this morning before all the copies were ready and the signatures could be affixed.

Turkish Nationalists Filtering Into Thrace

RODOS, Thrace, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press)—Five thousand Turkish Nationalist soldiers in civilian attire have filtered into Eastern Thrace during the last fortnight through this city and other ports on the Sea of Marmora for the purpose of facilitating the Turkish occupation of the province, according to information received by the allied mission here.

The Kemalists have mostly come in with groups of refugees, making their detection difficult. The local Greeks declare the object of this infiltration is to foment disturbances, organize bands of irregulars, and gather information for reprisals against the Greeks.

The police have uncovered a store of incendiary bombs hidden at Ipsala, just east of the Maritza River, which the Greeks claim to be of Turkish origin, and the recent blowing up of a railroad bridge on the Salonika line.

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near Sufi is also charged to the Kemalists. A small band of irregulars which has been engaged in banditry near Demotika fired on a trainload of refugees from Asia Minor, killing seven.

The Turks, on the other hand, claim that two villages were burned by the Greeks near Kirk Kilich. Warehouses filled with brooms and barrels for export to the United States were destroyed by the fire.

Martial Law in Greece

ATHENS, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press)—Martial law was proclaimed in Athens last night. This action was taken to prevent hotheads in the army from opposing the Government's decision in accepting the loss of Eastern Thrace. A decree of martial law signed by Constantine on the eve of his abdication was not made operative because of the fall of the Government.

Kemalists Annul Treaties

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press)—It is reported that the Turkish Nationalist Ministry of Finance has issued a statement declaring that all conventions, treaties, contracts and decrees promulgated by the Government of the Sultan since March 16, 1920, are regarded by the Kemalists as null and void. The date referred to marked the allied occupation of Constantinople.

Relief for Orient Planned in Britain

Smyrna and Asia Minor Refugee Problem Subject of Special Meeting in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 11—Smyrna and Asia Minor refugees were the subject of a special Mansion House meeting yesterday to organize relief measures under the auspices of the various British and Russian relief societies. The Lord Mayor said there were nearly 500,000 destitute, starving men, women, and children on the shores of Greece, Thrace, and Anatolia, and the number was still increasing.

Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, the Minister of Education, declared that politics did not enter into the question, which was purely a humanitarian appeal on behalf of these poor people who were in many cases not only starving and destitute, but practically naked. Their number might soon be increased by the general exodus of Christian inhabitants from Constantinople.

The Archbishop of Canterbury also addressed the meeting and a telegram was read from Mr. Lloyd George promising hearty support to the appeal, to which he declared "no person who is capable of being moved by human misery can be deaf."

A practical expression of British sympathy takes the shape of a special relief supply train, which is leaving Calais for Athens on Friday. The train is to pass through the territory of five different governments, who between them are bearing the cost of transit free of charge.

LABOR TAKES OVER LONDON JOURNAL

Daily Herald "Adopted" by Recent Trade Union Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 12—The Trade Union Congress recently held at Southampton readily agreed to increase the annual affiliation fee three pence a member to run the Daily Herald in London and, in conjunction with the Labor Party, to be responsible for its future publication.

The paper now becomes the official organ of the Labor movement, responsible to a joint committee representing the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress. George Lansbury, who has been associated with the paper throughout all its financial difficulties, becomes the manager. Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, a well-known journalist, takes the former's place in the editorial chair.

Not since the days of the Daily Citizen has the organized Labor movement had an official organ, and the present arrangement is not one that inspires the hopes of the extremists, who have enjoyed a fairly good innings under the late management, and who quite clearly recognize that the paper must now conform more nearly to the tone and policy of the movement as decided at its annual gatherings.

This year the quarrel between rival seafarers' unions got beyond the range of fair public criticism, and although the delegates listened to much argument, they were left pretty much in the dark as to the nature and origin of the dispute, which centers around an agreement between Havelock Wilson and the shipping employers wherein it is agreed to employ only members of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, who in turn have pledged themselves to cause no trouble. More is likely to be heard of this affair, as the Marine Workers is an amalgamation of several smaller unions and is affiliated to the Transport Workers Federation, from which the Sailors' and Firemen's Union has recently seceded.

The fact that an attempt has been made to obtain an injunction in the courts to prevent Mr. Cotter, president of the Marine Workers, from attending the congress as the representative of the latter, did not tend to smooth matters over.

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PERSIAN TROOPS DEFEAT TURKS

Route of Kurdish Bands to Make Possible Repatriation of 40,000 Assyrian Refugees

At the Boston office of the Near East Relief it was stated this morning that a cablegram from H. C. Jaquith, managing director of that organization at Constantinople, says that a wire from Laird Archer, a worker of the Near East at Tabriz, Persia, confirms the report of the defeat of Turkish irregulars under Ismail Pasha by Persian Government troops under General Andrievsky, a Russian refugee.

This defeat, originally reported early last week by relief workers from Persia arriving at Constantinople for work among the Smyrna refugees, according to Mr. Archer, has cleared the entire Lake Urmia district of Kurdish bands and makes possible the repatriation of 40,000 survivors of the Assyrian nation, rendered homeless by the World War.

Prior to the war, the Assyrians numbered 100,000 in that district. These Assyrians, it was stated, are descendants of the ancient Assyrians of Biblical times, and have formed one of the most tragic groups in the world. For years, its members have been under the care of the Near East Relief.

Mr. Jaquith cabled also that General Paraskevopoulos, Greek commandant at Salonika, had appealed to the organization and to all foreign consuls for food, blankets and clothing to replenish the city's supplies, which have become exhausted. Salonika fears a recurrence of the most deplorable situation of two years ago, as boatloads of additional exiles continue to arrive. Six boatloads arrived on Friday without warning.

Following a conference with Dr. James H. Burton, chairman of the Near East Relief, in his Boston office yesterday, Will H. Hays, chairman of the Near East Emergency Fund Committee, said that the committee already is functioning, although appointed only last Saturday by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States. On relief work now and spending large sums of money which are either contributed or borrowed, so great is the need among the peoples. The object of the New York meetings is to perfect details of management and plans for raising the needed money, part of which is already being used as borrowed capital.

Never before, said Mr. Hays, not even in the Great War, has there been such concerted action by all relief agencies in the United States as are now working together for the people of Smyrna. A cablegram from H. C. Jaquith, managing director for the Near East Relief at Constantinople, states that 95 per cent of the refugees are entirely dependent. Mr. Hays said, which is an indication of the vast work the committee has undertaken and the need for the American people to assist with their dollars.

The United States is taking the lead of all countries in this work of relief, he said, and added that the Near East Relief had had its workers in the city of Smyrna before the burning of that city and that now the campus of the International College at Paradise, a suburb of Smyrna, was filled

ALLIED SOLIDARITY CALLED NEED OF COMING CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)
when, as already reported, severe limitations on their numbers doubtless will be imposed. Otherwise, the security of the Straits would be perpetually menaced.

For the rest, the signature implies the agreement of Ankara to the remaining terms of the allied note of Sept. 23, which in point of fact now replaces the armistice of Oct. 30, 1918, and becomes the basis of the final settlement. Thus, always provided ratification by Kemal's assembly follows, and with all their faults the Turks rarely break their word—the most critical period in making peace is now passed. For such satisfaction as the arrangement gives we have to thank primarily the decision of the British Government and demonstration of force in Near Eastern waters; secondly, the tardy, but nevertheless valuable, exhibition of allied unity.

Mr. Lloyd George's Prospects
With Mudania out of the way, interest will center with increasing volume upon the British Government's position at home. The attacks on Mr. Lloyd George's Eastern policy have been of late, and much of the difficulty encountered in dealings with the French and Turks alike have been due to the so-called war campaign which was mischiev-

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Cost of Coal Strike Put at \$1,190,000,000

By The Associated Press
Cleveland, O., Oct. 11
THE recent strike in the coal industry caused a total loss of \$1,190,000,000, J. G. Bradley of London, W. V., former president of the National Coal Association, declared here today in an address before the annual convention of the American Mining Congress.

According to Mr. Bradley, the loss in wages by the United Mine Workers of America, as estimated by the American Educational Association was \$450,000,000; the loss to railroads over \$300,000,000; the loss to the public in the cost of fuel \$400,000,000, and the loss to the mine operators \$40,000,000.

"If every family in America were to pay \$45 it would barely cover this loss," Mr. Bradley said.

SHIPPERS DISCUSS CARRIAGE OF GOODS

International Maritime Committee Considers Question of Contracts—Referred to Commission

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 11—The second day's conference of the International Maritime Committee was entirely taken up in the discussion of the proposed international "code of carriage of goods by sea," founded on the adopted by the business interests at The Hague Conference of International Law Associations last year. The object of these rules, in the words of Judge Hough, is to establish a system "by which any ship owner, whether the ship belonged to an established line or was a mere tramp," could know with reasonable certainty that wherever he made a contract it would be interpreted, demonstrated and enforced wherever in any civilized land he took a cargo for delivery."

This at the present time is not the case, and again quoting Judge Hough, ship owners have hitherto "trusted to luck—the worst kind of luck I know—for the interpretation of their bargain." The proposed rules, except on minor points, met with general approval, and the upshot of the discussion was a proposal by Louis Franck, the Belgian Colonial Minister, to appoint a special commission to prepare a draft on international convention to come before the diplomatic conference at Brussels next Tuesday. Mr. Franck's proposal will be considered today, when there seems every prospect that it will be accepted.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING
TORONTO, Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence)—A British Association for the Advancement of Science, which met in 1921 in Toronto, and in 1914 in Melbourne, Australia, will again meet in September, 1924, in Toronto. Fifty of its members have been offered to defray expenses.

JAPAN CONCERNED BY TREATY DELAYS

Failure of France and Italy to Ratify Washington Pacts May Lead to Their Exclusion

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The official ratification documents of the Washington Arms Conference treaties are expected to arrive within a few days. The Japanese Government has empowered the Embassy here to exchange ratifications in accordance with the treaty terms. Thus there will be effected the conclusion of the agreement to limit arms so far as Japan is concerned. Japan was the second of the powers to ratify the treaty, the United States being first. Great Britain is the only one to have refused to ratify the treaty.

The delay of the French and Italian Governments to take similar action has been a matter of discussion in Japan, and, informally, her representatives have talked with American officials regarding the desirability of rewriting the naval treaty and the so-called Four-Power Pacific Pact so as to make them applicable to the three countries which have ratified, leaving France and Italy out of the naval treaty and dropping France from the Four-Power Treaty.

May Be Dropped
France was not included in the original plan for the Pacific Treaty, and was admitted as a matter of courtesy and policy. Her interests in the Pacific are not important and her exclusion from this treaty would work no injury upon her. Similarly the original plan proposed by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, for a naval holiday contemplated only the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, the three great naval powers, as participating in the abstention from the continued development of great sea armament.

France and Italy were included in this agreement at the conference in order that the greater unanimity in favor of the central idea of the conference might be established and in order that all the nations participating might feel a responsibility for the plan of reducing military armament. The navies of these two countries are so small in comparison with those of the United States, Great Britain and Japan that they could be dropped from this treaty as well as the other without affecting unfavorably the disarmament program, especially as it was impossible, due largely to the attitude of France, to agree upon the limitation of light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, the class of vessels upon which France and Italy most depend.

RELIEF WORKER CHARGES LIBEL
Newspaper Sued by Secretary of Russian Red Cross
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The Russian Red Cross made public here today the following announcement:
The writ in the suit for \$100,000 for libel brought by Capt. Baxton Hibben, secretary of the Russian Red Cross in America and executive secretary of the American Committee for Relief of Russian Children, against the Boston Transcript for alleged libelous statements contained in an article entitled "The Reds in America," published in the Transcript of Oct. 4, was served by the sheriff on Oct. 10 and the prop-

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AMERICA BUILDING ONLY A FEW SHIPS

World-Wide Drop in Construction Shows United States Is Hardest Hit in Decline

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—A world-wide slump in shipbuilding, with the United States showing by far the greatest loss, was disclosed yesterday in figures compiled by Lloyd's Register. With reference to this country, the Register shows that:
1. Counting only ships on which work actually is in progress, the United States is led by England, France, and Holland, with Japan and the British dominions close on the heels of this country.
2. The United States is now building only 6 per cent of the world's tonnage; England is building 60 per cent, and the other maritime nations 34 per cent combined.
3. This country now has only 150,000 tons of ships in the yards; has not contracted for any new ones since July 1, and has largely suspended work on those already on the ways.
4. America's decline since the post-armistice peak of vessel construction has been 4,036,000 tons—a goodly percentage of the decline for all the world, which aggregates only 5,346,000 tons.
5. Her shipyards are building only one-third as much tonnage as they were a year ago; Great Britain's are building one-half.
6. America is building today only 3000 tons more of freight bottoms than she was at the outbreak of the World War in July, 1914; all other nations, taking into account the wholesale suspension of building during the last three months, aggregate 919,000 tons above the pre-war construction totals; Great Britain is building 1,200,000 tons, compared with 1,750,000 she had under way in July, 1914.

Lloyd's points to these figures as "a striking indication of how the volume of shipbuilding is falling off through the scarcity of new orders to replace work being completed."

In the United States, it is shown, there have been virtually no new launchings in the three months, or no new orders. Great Britain's launchings have been nearly four times her new contracts.

The register also notes a sharp decrease in the construction of tankers throughout the world, the decline in the past quarter having been 140,000 gross tons.

TOKYO SPY CHARGE NOT YET DISPOSED OF

By Special Cable
TOKYO, Oct. 11—Despite reports to the contrary, it appears that the charge against R. M. Andrews, president of an American business firm of this city, charged with espionage by the Japanese police, has not yet been disposed of.

The court is continuing an investigation of the affair, which has so far been conducted in a fashion which, although within the legal rights of the police, still has brought condemnation from foreigners here unaccustomed to the arbitrary ransacking of private homes and offices. The charge that Mr. Andrews took harbor photographs of fortifications, as a spy, is still maintained.

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erty of the Transcript attached for the amount of the damages claimed.
Captain Hibben has just returned from two months in Russia, where he made arrangements for the sale in the United States of "Kustar" or peasant handicraft articles for the benefit of famine relief and for the bringing to the United States of various Russian musical and dramatic artists to give performances to raise funds in aid of the "famine orphans" of the Volga and the Ukraine.

"The Russian Red Cross, through which supplies sent from America for famine relief are distributed, is a Red Cross society like the American or any other Red Cross, recognized as such by the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva," Captain Hibben declared. "It has nothing whatever to do with the sale of peasant handicrafts or the Communist Party in Russia or the United States or anywhere else. Our work is and has been purely humanitarian. We have fed and are feeding over 80,000 children and many suggestions that there is any political propaganda whatever connected with the work is entirely groundless. The idea that the sale of peasant handicrafts or hand-carved wooden articles, or that the giving of concerts of Russian folk songs could ever be used as propaganda is childish."

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GREECE REPORTED TIRED OF ROYALTY

Return to Democratic Government Assured, Says Mr. Demeter, After Long Visit There

"Greece sooner or later will return to a democratic form of government. The sooner she does so, the better for all concerned."

This is the message brought back to the United States by Haralampos Demetracopoulos, better known to his Boston friends as Harry C. Demeter, proprietor of the Cafe Minerva, on Huntington Avenue, who returned last night from a trip of several months' duration to the land of his nativity. History has repeated itself in Greece within the last few years, according to Mr. Demeter, and after the manner of the ostracism of Aristides the Just, the people voted against Eleutherios Venizelos and others of the best men who have ever lived there. Discussing his trip with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Demeter said:

"When I was in Greece, King Constantine was still in power, and no one dared say what he really thought. Very few people were in favor of the King, and today I believe that about 80 per cent of the population are for the return of a republican Government."

People Are Tired of Kings
The people are tired of kings, and they realize now that in the defeat of Venizelos, they voted against their own best interests. He is now their representative in the courts of Europe, with the agreement that he will serve the Government only so long as it follows out his ideal in the matters which he has in hand. He is the most popular man in Greece, and I believe the Government will follow him."

As to the financial condition of Greece, it is, of course, very bad. The money which the Government gained from the forced loan negotiated in March, when the people's money was cut in half and they were promised bonds in return for the part taken, already had been spent entirely when I was in Greece. The loan brought the Government something like 1,600,000,000 drachmas.

The bonds are now far below par, and together with the great loss of exchange they are of little value to their holders. They may come back to par, but I believe that will not be for many years. In some cases, I was able to get as many as 50 drachmas for \$1, while before the war, one could never get more than 6 1/2 for \$1.

Visited Smyrna on His Trip
Mr. Demeter was a delegate from Boston to the New York last year when Mr. Venizelos visited America, and had several opportunities to discuss European conditions with the former Premier. He also was friendly with the former patriarch of Boston, now the patriarch of Constantinople, and had an audience of 45 minutes with him while abroad. Most of his time, however, was spent in Olympia, where he visited relatives, although he went to Athens, Constantinople and Smyrna.

While in Asia Minor, Mr. Demeter met two of his first cousins, then serving in the Greek army, who had just returned from the Turkish front. They told him that the Greeks would not attempt to hold territory there, as their officers had informed them that all

GREEK FARMERS MAY BE ORGANIZED

Political Movement Seeks to Aid
Middle Classes—Leaders
Give Viewpoints

ATHENS, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Hitherto, whether it was Tricoupi or Deligianis, Eleutherios Venizelos, or Gounaris, the political parties in Greece have usually been built up around one person and not on fundamentals. Just now, however, Greece is undergoing a change. This opinion has been formed as the result of a series of interesting interviews with the leaders of Greek politics.

Whatever blame may be laid at their door, no impartial observer can accuse Greek politicians of a lack of patriotism. You see the light of patriotism shining in the eyes of Stratos and Gounaris, when you touch the chord of the ultimate welfare of Greece. You see the same fire mingled with a mournful retrospective look in the eyes of the Venizelist leaders. It lights up the gentle physiognomy of Mr. Baltazis, whose interesting interview can be summed up in the words "Unity over the Nation." This idea of bridging over the chasm created between Venizelist and Royalist Greece is the predominant ideal of most of the country's leaders nowadays. Mr. Baltazis desires it. The Patriarch Meletios at Constantinople uses this as his greeting to the Constantinople Greek Army.

The Socialist leader, Mr. Ghanios, assured the writer that "at the critical moment parties were willing to forgive and forget."

Type of "New Greek"
The views of Dr. Alexander Wam-wetso, who is a young man, a "new Greek," are representative of a type just now. He is a professor of law at the Commercial University, and has acted as Governor of West Macedonia, Florida. He now stands for the Right Wing of his party, that is, he follows the interests of the middle class and the agrarian population. In an interview he said:

Our country has hitherto been led solely and exclusively by one person at a time. During these last years the strife has become so uncontrolled and fierce that we have had the wild battle of Venizelists and Royalists.

Between these two antagonistic streams there was the large capitalist, well represented, although constituting a very small proportion of the Greek people, and the common workman, who, through organization, had obtained greater concessions in Greece than in other countries where the working party is more numerous.

But what is a striking fact up to now is the non-representation of the large class of the agrarian population and the middle classes of employees and townsmen, the small capitalist. The reaction has come. Our new party is going to organize the hitherto unorganized and almost unrepresented four-fifths of the Greek people. We do not declare a social war. We find it already declared, and we shall continue it bravely, organized and prepared. The danger is the danger of Venizelos and under the present

Coalition governments won many concessions and rights for their class. The small capitalist, viz., the class of the small bourgeoisie and the agrarian population will be the salvation of internal Greek politics. To this end we need:

1. Organization of education so that it will meet the practical needs of the small capitalist. Limitation of classic studies to the smallest margin.
2. Pacifist campaigns in schools.
3. A peaceful program in foreign policy.
4. Decentralization of government.
5. The betterment of the working conditions of employees.
6. A new system of army reserves, especially for the national defense.
7. Taxation on big capital.

Capitalists Satisfied
Mr. D. Loverdos, general manager of the "Popular Bank," himself a large capitalist, stands for the co-operation of large and small capitalists. Mr. E. Harilaos, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Greece, a man of great commercial and industrial influence, is also satisfied with the existing order of things.

Perhaps the foregoing opinions are not to be wondered at, as both of these men belong to the large capitalist class, and they have had so many privileges that they cannot be expected to wish for a change. The big fish eats the small fish. Anyway, in Greece the small fish has begun to look out for itself.

Developments of international interest might be looked for in the home politics of Greece were it not for the possibility of the return of Eleutherios Venizelos and his sweeping personality. His former internal policy might give ground for the assumption that in trying to harmonize these new parties in political co-operation, he would simply absorb them under his strong personal leadership.

CLOTHING TRADE NAMES CHAIRMAN

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 11.—An announcement was made last night that Charles W. Cobb, professor of mathematics at Amherst College, had been appointed impartial chairman for the Rochester clothing market. The announcement was made jointly by representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which has 13,000 members in this city, and of the Rochester Clothiers Exchange, the employers' organization.

Professor Cobb will serve the Rochester market as impartial chairman only on Thursday and Friday of each week. He will take up his duties tomorrow. The powers of the impartial chairman are carefully defined under the present agreement between the employers and the employees and are greatly curtailed from the powers existing under the agreement that expired on May 1 last.

BIBLES FOR IMMIGRANTS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—More than 10,000 Bibles printed in 53 different languages are distributed among immigrants at Ellis Island each month, according to a report by Charles Carol, representative of the New York Bible Society. Mr. Carol is chairman of the "Bible for the Immigrant" committee of the 20 relief organizations stationed at the island.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

By Special Cable

Paris, Oct. 11

ANXIOUS indeed are a number of French ambassadors including Jules J. Jusserand. There is a general change in ambassadorial jobs. Two changes have already been announced. M. de Margerie goes to Berlin and Maurice Herbet goes to Brussels. Apparently M. Poincaré believes in doing things completely, for the ambassadors to the Vatican, Washington and Rome, besides others, are in some danger. The danger is to find suitable successors. This is not a conventional phrase, used without particular meaning. All these changes, besides a change in the Reparations Commission and in the French prefectures, have given rise to considerable intrigue, but M. Poincaré is determined to appoint the right men in the right place. None of these posts is harder to fill than that of M. Jusserand. He is now in Paris, and it may well be that he will have to return at once to Washington, owing to the Government's inability to name a successor. There has been considerable criticism of him and his methods, which are alleged to be antiquated and useless in post-war conditions ever since the Washington Conference, but he has so long carried out the most important duties ably and satisfactorily that any precipitation is to be deprecated.

When the messages announcing the projected lecture tour in America were first issued there was, in spite of the parliamentary vacation of the one-time Prime Minister of France, Georges Clemenceau, and the continued absence of many politicians from Paris much speculation on the meaning of this move. It was not altogether accepted that he was inspired by purely patriotic feelings. There were suggestions of political intrigue. It was asked whether this sudden emergence of the old "Tiger" from the almost complete seclusion in which he has remained since his defeat for the presidency of the Republic at the beginning of 1920 was not a sign that he and the party which has always been faithful to him considered the time nearly ripe to make a bid for power. Was this the herald of a great offensive when Parliament resumed its sittings? There was much which lent color to this belief but it is surely a pity to ascribe anything less than the highest motives of international service to the venerable statesman whose political ambitions have been well satisfied. There is no doubt that he has been grieved to witness the gradual undoing of his work owing to the disagreement of the old companions in arms and it is probably with a unique desire to re-knit the loosened ties that he proposed to undertake the voyage to America and to carry the fiery cross of fellowship.

It is not surprising that there should be the suggestion that the reappearance of the veteran statesman, who enjoys the reputation of having broken more ministries than any other man, cannot stop there. To direct attention to blunders made, to show friendships sacrificed in folly, and to come on the scene as the savior of the situation, is certainly in keeping with his ideas of political strategy. It is impossible not to observe the enthusiasm with which his initiative has been greeted in some quarters, and if he were to return triumphantly from an American tour, says The Petit Parisien, he would deserve to have a statue erected in his honor by the whole of Europe.

It is recalled how M. Clemenceau rallied the national energy during the war and how he galvanized the American effort. If he could succeed in awakening a sense of solidarity between Europe and the United States he would indeed be doing something that would far transcend mere political maneuvering and personal aims. The Journal des Debats says that merit will dispute M. Clemenceau's nobility of speaking clearly and frankly and this is a quality that is appreciated nowhere more than in the United States.



Photo shows the delegates to the Changchun Conference, attended by representatives of the Far Eastern Republic, Japan and Soviet Russia, and which came to an abrupt conclusion at the end of last month. While Japan admitted Russia to the conference, it was with the reservation that her act did not signify a recognition of the Soviet. The conference was limited to the consideration of trade agreements and matters affecting the Far Eastern Republic, but the Russian delegates insisted upon the discussion of the Nikolaevsk massacre and the immediate evacuation of Sakhalin Island by the Japanese. This the latter refused to accede to and an impasse was reached which resulted in the withdrawal of Japan from the conference and its ultimate collapse. Those in the picture, reading from left to right, are: Mr. Yanson, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Chita Government; F. E. R. Joffe, Ambassador Without Exequatur to China from Soviet Russia; Mr. Matsudaira of the Japanese Foreign Office, and Mr. Matsumura, the second Japanese delegate.

FASCISTI INVADE OFFICES IN ROME

Women Clerks Dismissed and
Ex-Servicemen Replace Them
—Prime Minister Notified

ROME, Oct. 11.—The Fascisti today invaded and occupied the offices of the Housing Commissioner here and forced the dismissal of all women clerks, replacing them with former service men. The Fascisti later sent a letter to the Prime Minister, Luigi Facta, endeavoring to justify their action by accusing the Housing Commissioner's office of dishonesty and incompetence.

The letter further stated that the facts had often been placed before the Government, but no notice had been taken of them. The Fascisti said they were forced to take justice in their own hands.

By STANLEY HIGH

The power behind any government in Italy is not the King, the Cabinet or the Parliament—but the "Partito Nazionale Fascista"—the National Fascist Party. From a number of small, independent vigilance committees which arose spontaneously in many communities of Italy following the war, the Fascisti have spread throughout the entire Nation, have perfected a national organization and by championing the cause of extreme nationalism have become the determining factor in Italian politics.

Without question the Fascisti have done a genuine service for Italy. Immediately following the Armistice a wave of Communism swept through the country, there were communistic outbreaks in many industrial centers, notably in Turin where the workers took over the shops—and the vitally important work of financial rehabilitation was seriously hampered. At that time thousands of Italian young men were being demobilized and, returning to their homes, found conditions everywhere chaotic. Little bands of these ex-soldiers, led usually by a discharged army officer, formed themselves into committees of defense to stem the onrush of communism. As a result radical tendencies very soon were on the ebb tide throughout Italy and the influence of the parties of the extreme left in the Chamber of Deputies was considerably decreased.

Fascisti Broaden Out

But—Communism having been temporarily turned back—the Fascisti turned themselves to other questions. The various local organizations, meanwhile, had been grouped together in a great national organization, headed by Benito Mussolini, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and an exponent of the most extreme

nationalism—a nationalism supported by force.

As a national organization the Fascisti entered politics. In the Chamber they constitute a party of the right. At the present time there are 36 Fascisti members of the Chamber of Deputies, although following the next election there is little doubt but that this number will be increased to 130 or 150. Although, in the Chamber the Fascisti stand next to the Nationalist Party of the right, they are not entirely in sympathy with the monarchistic sympathies of the Nationalists, who are determined to continue the monarchy. The Fascisti are openly preparing for the day when the King will step aside to make way for a form of government which will make possible, presumably, a more direct Fascist rule.

In many of their political activities the Fascisti have failed to continue the service to Italy which they began in 1919. Their policy has been that of a militarized Ku Klux Klan. They have not hesitated to take by force what they have had difficulty in securing by peaceful means. During last May, at the time of the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war, the Fascisti were engaged in serious outbreaks in Rome, Genoa, Bologna, Trieste, Alexandria, and Parma. In the Chamber of Deputies they have conducted their program by much the same methods.

Arms Are Available

I recall with what pride a young Fascist friend pointed out to me in the Italian Chamber, the Fascisti deputy who, in the heat of debate and for lack of a better weapon had hurled his watch at a Socialist opponent. The meetings of the Fascisti are clandestine, their gathering places are, very often, little less than arsenals. Those members who do not have arms themselves know where arms can be procured.

The cry "A Noi"—"With Us"—beneath the window of a Fascista at any hour of the day or night will call him at once to his organization headquarters to await orders for whatever undertaking—the Avanguardia Fascista—there are approximately 1,300,000 members in Italy. The work of the organization is supported by a tax upon each member of five lire a month.

It is interesting to note that, for the most part, the Fascisti are opposed to the papal—the Centre—party, basing their opposition on the belief that the Roman Catholics cannot be depended upon to stand by nationalism but are subject to sudden shifts of loyalty from the right to the left or back.

The impotence of the Italian Cabinet to handle the present situation in Italy, growing out of Fascist activities in occupying various cities and assuming the power of government, is indicative of the power of the organization. And with the coming of an election, which the Fascisti are demanding be held immediately, this power, doubtless, will be greatly augmented.

PARIS INTERESTED IN BRITISH POLITICS

Events Affecting Personal Position of Mr. Lloyd George Are Closely Followed

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Now that the crisis has passed, France is taking the most eager interest in the personal position of Mr. Lloyd George. There is no attempt to intervene in the domestic quarrels of England, and French newspapers have, in the circumstances, shown commendable discretion in leaving it to the bulk of British newspapers to abuse the Premier. But the prospect of Mr. Lloyd George's retirement, willingly or unwillingly, cannot be regarded as of purely British concern. His influence over the course of events in France is obvious, and the French people consider him responsible for the bankruptcy of the reparations policy. His apparent suppression by Lord Curzon and the cry raised even by his former friends that he should now go is interesting France even more than the actual negotiations in the Near East.

Abandonment of office by Mr. Lloyd George, who has rendered immense services as well as making immense mistakes, of which his anti-French sentiment was perhaps the worst, would be certainly the biggest event in European life since the Armistice. It is strange how suddenly men drop from the height of popularity to unpopularity. One could cite Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau and many others and it would appear that this inevitable moment, when the warmest supporters turn into foes, has arrived for Mr. Lloyd George.

It will be reckoning without his supreme ability and power of recovery to suppose that he must necessarily succumb, but when James L. Garvin joins forces with Lord Rothermere and, apart from The Daily Chronicle, only The Times deprecates this personal outcry, things have reached a bad pitch. No wonder then that witnessing this onslaught, French politicians, newspapers, and people should become excited. No one can doubt French opinions and sympathies. There would be great joy here at his departure. He is regarded seriously, permanently, and profoundly as France's worst enemy.

At first when the torrent of attacks began in England, French newspaper writers suggested that France should refrain from attacking it was feared that in showing their

hand French politicians would rather help Mr. Lloyd George. But today, now that the Mudania armistice is signed, comment is breaking loose. French feelings are plainly shown. Philippe Millet, who of all French writers has been the most friendly to Mr. Lloyd George, in a two-column article puts forward the theory that Mr. Lloyd George lost his resiliency after the failure of Genoa, on which he had set his heart.

There were, he says, two logical courses open to him after this check. One was to break with the Entente and follow a policy of rapprochement with the Soviet and Germany. The other was to admit disillusionment and espouse the views of continental allies. But, according to French opinion, Mr. Lloyd George who has hitherto known how to choose, has since Genoa shown fatigue and hesitation. Repeating habitual formulas on Russia, Germany, Turkey and Greece he has, nevertheless, been unable to act.

Notably is this so in the case of Greece, whom he encouraged, without giving practical support in the shape of credits or loans, or armaments, or military aid, or, in the long run, diplomatic assistance. With the collapse of his Near Eastern policy he has appeared to play a secondary role, although being held responsible and becoming the butt of British and French anger. But he is a great fighter and may come back in a few days to surprise his critics by his vigor. A man like Mr. Lloyd George does not suffer an eclipse without resistance, and, to the disappointment of France, he may triumph over his enemies.

IRELAND GROWING MORE TEMPERATE

Alcohol Played No Part in
Irish Activities—Present Outlook More Encouraging

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Encouraging news continues to arrive from Ireland. The mutiny of Republican prisoners in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, where Rory O'Connor of Four Courts fame is one of those interned, has been successfully suppressed. The Irish Roman Catholic Church, as represented at a meeting at Maynooth yesterday, came out with a really strong denunciation of the guerrilla warfare as carried on by the irregulars. Not the least useful of its pronouncements was to warn any priests who may still countenance violence that they "will not be allowed to retain the faculties held from us."

Speaking in the Ulster Parliament at Belfast yesterday, Sir James Craig, Premier, although declaring that there could be nothing but "voting out of the Free State when the time came," was able to give a generally hopeful view of the situation. The Ulster Parliament met, he said, "under more satisfactory conditions than on any previous occasion." It is a welcome sign of the spirit in which this important part of Ireland is starting upon its career of administrative independence that one of the first official acts of its Government is to propose a royal commission on temperance.

Ulster is not the only part of Ireland where the temperance movement is growing. It is to the credit of the struggle for freedom in the south that Free Staters and Republicans alike have set their faces from the very first against alcohol. Whatever they may have done or left undone, their activities received no stimulus from intoxicants and they have consistently preached physical if not always intellectual temperance among their supporters. Ulster is moving toward a continuance of this healthy state of things in the north, and it is growing governmental stability in Dublin clears the way for similarly desirable developments in the south.

MR. ROOSEVELT LAUDS ARMS CONFERENCE

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—The Conference on Limitation of Armament was the greatest thing accomplished in the last 100 years, said Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in an address before the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations here yesterday. The assistant secretary said that the conference stopped naval competition and decreased the chances of war.

Mr. Roosevelt deprecated the plan for the abolishment of the army and navy and advocated the maintaining of both, properly and completely.

INFLATION BEYOND GERMAN CONTROL

Financial Position Daily Grows
Worse—Mark Touches Low
Level of 3150 to Dollar

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—If further proof were required that inflation in Germany has gotten beyond the control of the Weimar Government, it was furnished yesterday, when the mark touched a new low level of 3150 to the dollar. The consensus in high financial circles is that it will go still lower. Indeed, some observers envisage the mark at 5000 or more to the dollar. Yesterday's break is ascribed to heavy selling abroad, as well as locally, to meet foreign requirements.

It is obvious that the financial position in Germany is rapidly growing worse day by day, the last Reichsbank statement showing a big increase in note circulation and holdings of unsalable treasury bills. The remarkable part of it all is that nothing is being done, so far as the public knows or inquirers can learn, to halt this downward slide, but it seems that the responsible heads are content merely to sit by and watch the toboggan carrying the financial fortune of the republic as it coasts down the steep incline, the bottom of which is not yet in sight.

Causes Not Understood

Another remarkable feature of the situation is that the great mass of German people do not understand what is back of this declining market for the mark. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor talked with many well-educated men and women and he has been unable to find a single one outside of financial circles who have the remotest idea of the real causes back of this slump.

It is already obvious that Germany will be in a most embarrassing position when the time for the next reparation payment comes round. With her tax rate what it is and the cost of raw materials advancing with the mark's decreasing purchasing power, it is difficult to see where the funds are coming from to buy foreign credits sufficient to meet the next reparation requirements.

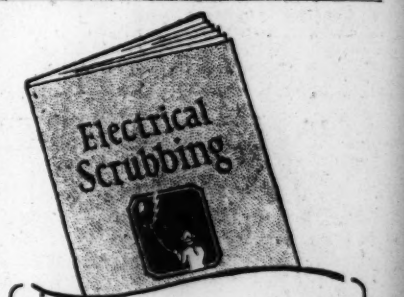
Attitude of Entente

Should Germany default, as now seems inevitable unless an unexpected channel for foreign gold is opened, it is not difficult to envisage the attitude of the Entente toward her, particularly France. It would seem, therefore, that the principal creditors of Germany cannot long continue to be indifferent to the actual state of financial affairs here and the quicker they decide to face the facts squarely the better it will be for Germany and for them.

To right this situation it is necessary to put the mark on its feet and give it stability. It is held by the responsible men of Germany and allied countries that this is possible only if a loan can be had—a subject which opens a wide range of questions, not the least important of which pertain to a long moratorium and joint control of German finances.

SUCCESSOR RUMORED FOR BARON SHIDEHARA

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press)—Japanese newspapers have begun to suggest successors to Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Ambassador to Washington, who is here on leave of absence. The Kokumin Shimbun predicts that Viscount Ishii, Ambassador to Paris, will go to Washington. These forecasts, however, are premature. There will be no decision until it has been decided definitely whether Baron Shidehara will be able to resume his duties. It is unlikely, however, that he will return.



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CROWDING IN CITIES CALLED NEEDLESS

Briton Tells of Garden Towns Designed to Be Spacious and Self Containing

Great cities should be arranged to offer an equal opportunity to all. Overcrowding is not a necessity, neither from the standpoint of economy or from the plea that the large urban centers tend to a higher degree of culture. These views were presented by Raymond Unwin, English town planner and, during the war, chief architect of town planning in the British Government, in a lecture last night at the School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard University.

The lecturer spoke of garden cities which he mentioned as places of refuge in times of stress when transportation systems break down and when there are national emergencies in production or distribution of necessities of life. He set forth the benefits and advantages of garden cities as a solution for the problems of overcrowding in urban centers.

"It is not enough that our great cities should offer opportunities to those who are fortunate enough to take advantage of them," he said. "They should offer equal opportunities for all. Opportunity is greater to the individual if he grows with the community. However the increasing size of cities makes greater demands on the individual and tends to lower the intelligence, integrity, and large-heartedness of the community."

Mr. Unwin described his impressions of certain large American cities, where he said "people are rushing around from place to place because things are out of place. This would not be the case if our cities were subject to a proper and orderly program of development, he added."

"The self-contained garden city, with its own localized industries and interests, offers a solution for the present congested and disorganized conditions of our modern cities," said Mr. Unwin. In the garden city every man has his garden, and his place of business or work is in most cases within walking distance. The advantages of a diversity in industries were pointed out. Adverse conditions in one line of business have the minimum effect on the community as a whole, and out of employment in one industry may be employed in another.

Mr. Unwin insisted that we cannot overestimate the importance of clearly defining and limiting the areas of garden cities. If this is not done the evils of the large city will be repeated. In order to prevent congestion and to limit the growth of population beyond a given area, belts of agricultural or park land should surround the garden city.

"The first garden city in England was Letchworth, which was laid out in 1903, by Mr. Unwin. Hampstead Garden Suburb, where Mr. Unwin makes his home, was also designed by him. Among the principal features of Hampstead Garden Suburb are the community center, the public gardens, children's playgrounds and a large field for pageants. There is an average of eight houses per acre in the Suburb."

Mr. Unwin's study and practice of town planning covers a period of 40 years. One of the first English books on the subject, "Town Planning in Practice," was written by him.

JUDGE GRANT HEADS ALUMNI OF HARVARD

Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association have elected Judge Robert Grant of Boston, president of the association, to succeed William C. Boyden of Chicago. Judge Grant is a member of the Harvard class of 1873 and of the Law School class of 1879. For the four years immediately preceding his retirement from the

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Bar, Judge Grant was a member of the Harvard class of 1873 and of the Law School class of 1879. For the four years immediately preceding his retirement from the

Board of Overseers in 1921, after a record term of service, he was president of the board. George D. Markham of St. Louis, Mo., and W. Cameron Forbes of New York, Mass., former Governor-general of the Philippines, are the new vice-presidents of the association. William T. Reid Jr. of Brookline, Mass., was re-elected treasurer, while James W. D. Seymour of Cambridge, Mass., again was chosen as secretary.

BILLBOARD BAN SOUGHT FOR LYNN

Mayor Starts Campaign to Remove Unsightly Advertisements

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special)—Launching a campaign to effect the removal of many unsightly billboards, Mayor Harland A. McPhetres, has instructed Patrick Shanahan, city solicitor, to obtain from the State Department of Public Works, a list of the licensed boards within the city limits. The mayor is of the opinion that many of the boards are unlicensed, or else, he says, the billboard commission has shown but little interest in Lynn's community pride. He is determined that all boards possible shall be removed.

Under the statutes, billboards are under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Works, in which there are three commissioners who have control in the granting of licenses. This information was furnished to the Mayor by the city solicitor, who also stated that any ordinance in Lynn now or in the future, cannot affect the Lynn billboards until State legislation is enacted. In the event the city desires to protest a billboard erection, it must seek a hearing before the billboard commission.

Mayor McPhetres is particularly eager to bring about the removal of billboards located between the Broad Street boulevard and the tracks of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, which it is declared obstruct the view from the new A. M. Creighton shoe factory. Although the firm has expressed a willingness to beautify the grounds surrounding its plant, to make them conform with the modern architectural beauty of the building, the work has been delayed pending billboards' removal.

MR. GEORGE TO TELL OF JUNIOR REPUBLIC

William R. George, founder of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., will be the first speaker in the Ford Hall forum series for this season, Sunday evening, and will have as his topic "The Smallest Republic in the World."

He will be accompanied by the Mandolin Glee Club of the republic, which will give the half-hour concert before the address.

The lecture will be of special interest to those who are in some way responsible for the training of boys and girls and those who have faith in the democratic idea, as applied to education. Mr. George will show how even boys and girls can handle the machinery of government in the interest of law and order, and to the advantage of every individual concerned.

PENAL EXPERTS GOING TO DETROIT CONGRESS

Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, will leave today for Detroit, Mich., to attend the annual congress of the American Prison Association. He will be accompanied by Henry A. Higgins, deputy commissioner; Elmer E. Shattuck, warden of the Charlestown State Prison; Charles T. Judge of the Concord Reformatory, and Jessie D. Holder, superintendent of the Women's Reformatory at Sherborn, all of whom have been appointed as delegates by the Governor.

Davis of the Committee on Railroad Securities, in advocating valuation of all the rail systems of the country.

The committee on Foreign Securities declared the subject a very delicate one, saying, "There are so many good, bad and indifferent issues from foreign governments afloat in this country that investment men are now conducting a careful investigation of all of them, and the purchase of many is a gamble rather than an investment."

Education of Investors
The Real Estate Securities Committee, reporting through Morris F. Fox of Milwaukee, discussed at length the intricacies of real estate stocks and bonds in a report of technical interest to the bankers. The publicity committee, through its chairman, John W. MacGregor of Pittsburgh, presented plans for the further education of the investment-buying public as to the kind of securities to buy, and how, when, and where to buy them. This campaign, as approved by the board of governors, will extend throughout the United States.

The committee on Government bonds, through J. R. Edwards of Cincinnati, its chairman, gave immediate and complete approval to the new Treasury Bond issue of \$500,000,000, and declared it an especially advantageous field for those who desire permanent and safe investment. Discussing this issue, Mr. Edwards said:

The Treasury Department should be congratulated on the wise and broad manner in which it has conducted its financial operations, as these operations have resulted in no disturbance whatever to the money or securities markets. We bespeak the co-operation of all members of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, as well as other dealers, to make this loan a very great success and to assure its widest distribution.

Reports of the business practice, industrial securities legislation and taxation committees were heard and further discussions of the California power act, occupied today's sessions.

DRY-WET DEBATE AIDS REFERENDUM

Convincing Arguments for State Code Are Advanced by the Anti-Saloon Speakers

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special)—Additional support for the state prohibition enforcement code was clearly gained here last night as a result of the first of the series of debates to be held in various parts of the State between representatives of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and the Constitutional Liberty League of Boston. The enthusiastic applause which greeted the points made by the Anti-Saloon League speaker in his rebuttal gave ample evidence of the general sentiment of the gathering, which at first indicated a rather lukewarm interest in the opening arguments of both sides.

"Resolved, That we vote 'Yes' on State Prohibition Enforcement Referendum Number Four," was the subject of the debate. Boyd P. Doty, recently appointed general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism, took the affirmative side, while Alexander Whiteside, a member of the Constitutional Liberty League, which is leading the wet fight against the referendum, argued in the negative.

Like the lawyer who, knowing he has a poor case, falls back upon the ancient expedient of abusing his opponent, Mr. Whiteside dogged the real issue, that of law enforcement, and confined his remarks to such statements as "Prohibition ought not to be in the Constitution," and personal attacks upon Mr. Doty. The dry speaker, on the other hand, through clear, convincing arguments, pointed out the plain duty of Massachusetts citizens to pass the code, backing up their ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, and, in his rebuttal, refuted the specious attacks of the liquor advocate upon prohibition itself.

The debate last night was the result of efforts put forth by the local committee of the Citizens Alliance, the fighting arm in this campaign of the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The debates to follow, however, will be arranged between the Constitutional Liberty League and the Anti-Saloon League directly.

Mr. Doty Opens Debate

Mr. Doty opened the debate with a clear, comprehensive statement of Massachusetts' obligation to pass the enforcement code. He pointed out that this State was the eleventh to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, and the first great industrial State to take this step. He told of how 45 states had passed similar laws, backing up the Constitution, including even the two states which never ratified the amendment. And he described the present status of federal enforcement in Massachusetts, in which some 16 federal agents are attempting to enforce prohibition among almost 4,000,000 people. Granting these men 12 hours a day in which to sleep, eat and enjoy a measure of rest and recreation, and half of remaining time in court as witnesses against violators of the prohibition laws, he said there are but four men on duty constantly to watch 4,000,000 in the interests of the Volstead Act. He said:

Those who would defeat or violate prohibition, which has become the fundamental law of the land, would do so because there is money in it. For selfish gain alone the liquor traffic has always existed. Beer and wine is a side issue which has been injected into this campaign. It has nothing to do with the enforcement of prohibition. Beer and wine cannot be legalized without nullifying the Constitution. It was beer and wine which created the havoc during the 20 years which made the people rise up and demand prohibition—which crowded our insane asylums, our jails and our almshouses. In this debate we must cast aside the spurious plea for temperance against the straight issue: Is Massachusetts going to uphold the Constitution of the United States?

To say the law cannot be enforced is begging the question, for we have such law, and have never tried it. But until we have, we cannot say that prohibition has been tried in Massachusetts.

Mr. Whiteside Speaks

Mr. Whiteside opened the debate for the wets with a personal attack upon Mr. Doty, whom, he declared, was influenced in his arguments not by his real convictions on the prohibition question but by the fact that he received a salary from the Anti-Saloon League for his services. He also said that Doty is a native of Ohio and for some time lived in Seattle, where he declared that Massachusetts was able to care for her own affairs without the interference or dictation of western interlopers. He continued:

While there were great evils under the old system, prohibition has created even greater ones. In regard to the charities, it can be admitted that prohibition has helped the "down-and-outers." But the "down-and-outers" is a very small percentage of society. Certainly more than 90 per cent of the people in

this country never needed prohibition at all. Drink was not a factor of serious consequence in the lives of at least that vast percentage. The charity workers see only one side of life, but that side is so pathetic that they naturally become absorbed in its problems. Because prohibition has helped them in their charity work they think it follows that it is a good thing for the entire country. Their viewpoint is too narrow. Prohibition was brought about largely by the southern and western states, who wanted it to meet problems of their own. The south had the Negro problem, and the west the abuses in the mining and frontier towns. The farmers in Kansas, Iowa, and some of the other middle west states wanted prohibition because they were fanatics. But what do any of these men know of the problems of Massachusetts?

Even if prohibition is the best solution of the drink problem, Massachusetts should not undertake to assist the Federal Government in the enforcement of prohibition laws.

If only a small percentage of the people in the country really need prohibition, it follows that prohibition is not the most important question in the country. The drink evil is serious, but it really touches a comparatively few many things far more than prohibition. Prohibition was not needed in Massachusetts, and was not wanted, and why should we be obliged to enforce it so that we can please the southern and western states and a lot of other outsiders?

Rebuttal of Mr. Doty

Mr. Doty opened his rebuttal by saying, "I don't suppose anyone here is interested in my personal history. But it seems to be an important phase of this debate. All I say is that 302 years ago, when the majority of the first 10 men to land on Plymouth Rock, and I naturally thought it would be nice to come back to the land of my forefathers. And when Nov. 7 comes, I shall exercise my franchise and stand on a par with my brother here."

In regard to my worthy opponent's statement that prohibition has only been a help to the down-and-outers, I should like to ask him where those "down-and-outers" came from. They are the young men who took their first drink in some saloon or at some convivial gathering; they are the result of the liquor traffic, and it is to prevent there being any "down-and-outers" that prohibition has become the law of the land. Thirty years from now there will have sprung up a generation of young men and women who have never seen a drunken man or a saloon. My opponent may or may not be right that intoxicating liquor is a fine thing which gives a man great inspiration, but the man we want at the throttle of the automobile is the man with the clear eye and the clear brain, who has not sought his inspiration in alcohol. And in answer to the statement that alcohol can bring happiness, let me remind you that there is always a morning after.

We are told that the Anti-Saloon League used the war as a blind behind which to pass the Eighteenth Amendment, and that the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the American Society of Newspaper Editors here yesterday.

In reply to an argument advanced by Mr. Whiteside in which he stated that Turkey is the horrible example of what prohibition does for a nation, Mr. Doty replied, "I can only ask: If the Turk is as bad as he is with prohibition, what would he have been with booze?"

NOTABLES TO DISCUSS PRESS IN PUBLIC LIFE

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 11—Plans for a discussion at a dinner in Washington April 21 of the newspaper in its relation to public affairs by men of national prominence were made at a meeting of the board of directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors here yesterday.

The dinner will mark the close of the annual meeting of the society, which is being today held in Washington April 20 and 21. While the names of those who will address the dinner were not made public it was said that they would include men whose activities in public life have attracted international attention.

AMERICANS CLASSED AS SAVAGES IN MUSIC

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11—Prof. Peter W. Dykema of the University of Wisconsin declared yesterday, in an address before the convention of the Playground and Recreational Association of America, that after having made a survey of 60 cities in this country, he believes that America is in a state of savagery, with respect to instrumental music.

"America's population is musical enough to pound a drum, but so can savages, who probably can do it better. We are still 100 years behind in musical instrument education."

AMERICA TO AID LABOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press)—The United States will be represented on a commission of the International Labor Bureau at Geneva, it was said yesterday, but it was declared that the State Department has no appointment yet in this connection.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW IS ATTACKED

Store Operators Admit Ignoring Provisions — Hearing Is Crowded

Protest against the Massachusetts minimum wage law as it now exists, and against any mandatory provision in the law, was registered today before the special recess committee on minimum wage unemployment and unemployment compensation appointed by the Legislature to investigate and report on these three questions. Manufacturers and their counsel, and against any mandatory provision in the law, was registered today before the special recess committee on minimum wage unemployment and unemployment compensation appointed by the Legislature to investigate and report on these three questions.

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advanced the proposition that scales of living differ between nations and between cities in a State. He said that the retail store is a public institution and that the retailer is called the "arch profiteer" unjustly. He is at the end of the chain of distribution, Mr. Eadie said, and therefore incurs the blame of the public. He said the public is to blame for high costs of doing business by its demands for service, and he introduced figures which showed, he asserted, that "retail stores are staggering under the greatest burden they can carry." Mr. Eadie based his figures on accounts of 36 Massachusetts retail stores, one-half of which, he admitted, are disobeying the present minimum wage law.

Miss Sybil Holmes of the commission brought out that it had been declared previously that the higher wages under the decrees have resulted in increased service and efficiency and consequent higher profits to the employer. Mr. Eadie replied that the more the employees get, the more they spend, arousing from Representative Renton Whidden of the commission the query as to how he accounted for the increase in savings bank accounts in Massachusetts. Mr. Eadie replied that it is because the employees get more money. Mr. Whidden was satisfied with the answer.

Small Towns Protest

Representatives of two department stores in small Massachusetts cities testified that the same scale for them as exists for larger stores is unfair. They said that they have to keep employees on the payroll in slack times. In response to questioning from the commission, one of the witnesses was unable to state what his percentage of gross profits is, and the other admitted freely that he is ignoring the minimum wage decree. Mr. Lunt then took up the case. He began by citing a case of the operation of the Minimum Wage Law, declaring that 250 girls employed by Boston department stores had been discharged when the law went into effect. The wage decree is \$14 for experienced girls, \$12 for learners, and \$10 for minor apprentices.

That the manufacture of low grade brushes in Massachusetts has been entirely stopped by the minimum wage law was the testimony of a letter from a brush manufacturer which was introduced by Mr. Lunt. This manufacturer declared that the margin of profit is so slight that high wages for help to make low grade brushes makes competition with foreign brushes impossible, and the manufacture was stopped when the law was made to affect the industry.

papers that insisted a few weeks ago that the people were ready to defeat dry candidates for office, are now accusing the electorate of indifference. They accordingly recommend a large debating bout to stir up sentiment on the dry and wet issues.

Support of Churches Asked For a Dry Merchant Marine

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—The churches of America should get behind the American merchant marine to prove that a prohibition marine can be made to pay, and the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the American Society of Newspaper Editors here yesterday.

The dinner will mark the close of the annual meeting of the society, which is being today held in Washington April 20 and 21. While the names of those who will address the dinner were not made public it was said that they would include men whose activities in public life have attracted international attention.

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The decree at that time was \$9.37 a week for a 54 hour week. Several other witnesses were put on by counsel and through their testimony ran the same propositions. They all asserted that the wage law makes competition difficult; that employees will have to be discharged if the law is mandatory; and that the industrial condition of Massachusetts is already desperate because of a non-mandatory law under which it is sought to establish a living wage. They asked for the law's repeal.

NEAR EAST MAIL SERVICE HELD UP

Turks Have So Far Made No Effort to Reconstruct Lines

Mail service for Greek postal sectors, including Smyrna in Asia Minor, has been temporarily suspended pending installation of accredited authorities to take over these post offices and departments abandoned by the Greeks, according to instructions received at the Boston post office from Washington. This suspension of service applies to all articles of correspondence and parcel post packages for the Smyrna district.

The department of foreign mails at Boston learns that thus far the Turks have made no effort to connect the broken lines of communication and reopen post offices which were destroyed during the recent conflagration in captured cities and towns of Asia Minor. In view of this disruption and absence of constituted authority to handle mail destined for these parts, all mail so addressed is being returned to the senders. To date officials have received no intimation that the Turks will take action to reopen the postal lines until after the military and political phases of the situation have been adjusted.

The following provinces, islands, and principal cities in the devastated district of Smyrna are named in the suspension order for mail services: Viayeta (provinces) of Aiden and Smyrna; islands of Chios, Cos (Stankeu), Gheourdos, almos, Karpates, Karyotte, Kastelerozo, Icaria, Lemos, Lerios, Nyciros, Nicaria, Patmos, Rhodes, Samas (Vathy), Syml. Principal cities: Kitharakti, Kalah, Maki, Milene, Magnesia (Manissa), Milassa, Milletus, Mugla, Muhyaly, Nazli, Rhodes, Salakli, Scalanova, Selenide, Smyrna, Soma, Sukia, Sultan Hissar, Tokmak, Tireb, Turbalt, Uhla, and Veronda.

SOLDIER BONUS LIKELY IN KANSAS

All Parties Adopt Compensation Plank for Fall Election

PARSONS, Kan., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Indications are that Kansas will vote a bonus of \$1 a day for every day in service to its former service men by a large majority in the fall election.

This is one campaign platform that fits every party. All candidates for Governor have endorsed the plan. W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson editor, the Republican nominee, has declared several times that the proposed state bonus is not enough, and small as it is, should be voted generously in the fall. The total is \$25,000,000.

With victory almost assured, the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars are not taking it for granted. In some counties the Legion has a "compensation speaker" on every political program. In Labette County, 30 minutes of every Republican schoolhouse meeting is given to a Legion speaker. State headquarters of the Legion is sending out films to be used in the campaign.

No food is too good for growing children. And no food is better than Holsum Bread. It's made of best flour, well baked. Tastes good and is good. Try it on the kiddies' teen times a day. They'll like it.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

IN FULL SWING—Our Tenth Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture, Rugs and Draperies—

MOTHERS TO STAND FIRM FOR DRY LAW

Votes of 500,000 or More Members of National Congress to Be Cast for Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Members of the Parent-Teacher Associations will cast at the November election a solid block of at least 500,000 votes on the side of prohibition and its strict enforcement throughout the United States, New York leaders of the organization declared.

Their figure is based upon carefully considered estimates, and upon the knowledge that state groups all over the country are standing firmly behind the six foremost welfare issues adopted by the legislative department of the association.

These issues are frequently referred to by members as the six P's—Peace, Prohibition, Protection for women in industry, Physical education, Protection of the home, and Protection of the public schools.

Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester, Mass., is president of the organization, and one of the most indefatigable workers in its behalf. The executive secretary is Mrs. Florence van A. Watkins, who taught a course at Columbia University this summer, and who is widely known as an executive.

Proposed peace measures include reduction of armaments by international agreement, recodification of international law, participation in the World Court at The Hague, and some lasting organization of nations.

Support for Women's Bureau
Protection of women in industry involves support of the woman's bureau of the Department of Labor; Federal aid to the States for promotion of physical education, support of the Fess home economics bill and the Town-Sterling bill for a department of education.

Branches of the organization throughout the country were asked to hold meetings preceding the primaries. At these, issues were discussed and candidates asked to state their position with regard to them.

The work of the organization received a great impetus through the unusual step taken by Columbia University in establishing as part of its regular summer curriculum this year, a course on parent-teacher work, and in appointing Mrs. Watkins as instructor in that subject.

Such recognition of the organization was an unusual move in itself, but it was an even more radical step to go outside the ranks of the teaching profession and to invite a practical executive to serve as instructor.

Attitude Concisely Stated
The attitude of the organization toward general educational problems is indicated in the code which Mrs. Watkins recommended to the students:

Don't mix in strictly school affairs. Leave the curriculum and other technical questions to the decision of experts. Talk over your opinions with the school board. Agitate for what you want, but don't be aggressive.

Study your school code so that you know the limitations imposed upon your school board and so that you will not expect the impossible from its members. Compare your community with adjacent communities.

Read the education laws of your state and other states. Thoroughly attain the aims of the Parent-Teacher Association, to make parents intelligent with regard to schools and to make the schools of our Nation what they should be.

The course went outside the usual technical discussions and included a presentation of practical methods tried out by local branches of the organization along such lines as the stimulation of interest in good reading for children, educational moving pictures, playgrounds, school athletics, school gardens and luncheons, and Americanization classes.

Other colleges are supplementing the educational program of the organization. The congress itself sends out leaflets on thrift, family budgeting, the market basket, book lists for children and educational programs of various sorts. It also maintains a file of loan papers, prepared by experts, which are sent out singly or in packages of 12 to provide a year's program for local groups.

In addition to these, a number of state colleges are publishing parent-teacher bulletins and outlines for study, including North Carolina College for Women and the state universities of Indiana and Iowa.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE BRANCH IS FORMED

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special).—Out of the church program for lining up the entire Protestant church membership of this and nearby cities and towns for a "yes" vote on the state prohibition enforcement code referendum next month has come the formation of a branch of the State Citizens Alliance.

Prominent citizens were listed yesterday at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. and will be interviewed as prospective members, this week. The chapter has 20 members, and more are being added daily. Enrollment cards have been printed, and will be distributed at next Sunday's services, all over the city. A mass meeting Monday evening gave the chapter its impetus. The committee is composed of the Rev. Dr. James Elvin Wagner, chairman of the prohibition committee of the Inter-denominational Ministers Association; Mrs. George E. Ring, president of the W. C. T. U.; the Rev. Dr. Frederick T. Rouse, and Glenn O. Pierell, associate general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

REHEARING DENIED IN LIGHTING CASES

Petitions brought by two Boston retail firms for rehearing on their original petitions that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston be required to furnish them with electricity despite the fact that the two concerns refused to pay extra charges levied, were denied yesterday by the



Officers of National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association

This Organization, of Which Mrs. Higgins Is President and Mrs. Watkins Executive Secretary, Is Expected to Cast a Solid Block of at Least 500,000 Votes This Fall Against Any Weakening of Prohibition or of Legislation for Its Enforcement

MASSACHUSETTS CITY RESUMES 100 PER CENT LITERARY CAMPAIGN

New Bedford, With Large Alien Element, Proposes to Wipe Out Ignorance

MASSACHUSETTS Department of Public Utilities.
The cases were brought by the Gilchrist Company and Maurice Beaser, and were involved in the larger case of the City of Boston against the Edison Company for a reduction of rates. The city contends that the company is not justified in levying an extra charge on the plea that coal costs warrants it, and the two concerns involved refused to pay the charges. The department ruled against them on the original petition and now sustains its ruling in refusing to rehear the cases.

MR. LODGE FAVORS NEW AMENDMENT

Tells Holyoke Audience He Would End Child Labor

With the November election now four weeks away, leaders of both major political parties are turning their attention to arousing a flagging public interest in politics and the campaign. After an active primary contest interest fell away, and those in close touch with politics declare that with the adoption of colorless platforms by both Democrats and Republicans, the voters put candidates aside in favor of coak.

This week, however, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, Republican leaders are stumping the western part of the State. Speaking in Holyoke last night Mr. Lodge went on record in favor of a national 48-hour law and a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor. He also defended the protective tariff. The Governor spoke briefly using his central issue of the financial administration of the State.

To disturb the Republican tranquility, however, came John F. Fitzgerald, the Democratic candidate for Governor. He approached Mr. Cox with an arraignment of present methods of campaigning and offered 14 points of criticism of the Republican Party. Mr. Fitzgerald proposed to the Governor that they go on a joint tour and indulge in continuous debate. This, he said, would alter the present system, under which Democrats go to Democratic rallies and Republicans to Republican rallies, with a scattering of independents at each, and would give the voters opportunity to view the respective merits of candidates and issues at the same time.

Among the distinguished visitors to Massachusetts come for political purposes is James W. Wadsworth (R.), United States Senator from New York. He spoke last night before the Republican Club of Harvard University, paying high tribute to Mr. Lodge. He will speak again this afternoon before the Boston University Republican Club.

Meanwhile the Democrats are concentrating on the work of registration, declaring that the success of their party next month depends largely in "getting out the vote." Proponents and opponents of the five questions up for referendum which will appear on the state ballot are actively at work stimulating interest in the contests, and indications are that the initiative and referendum will be given full test in Massachusetts.

CITIZENS MAY FORCE ERECTION OF SCHOOL

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 11 (Special).—The Central Falls school committee is appealing to the voters to abolish inefficiency and waste and force the City Council to start at once the building of the new high school, which the committee has recommended to relieve congestion. The council, taking the stand that it is saving the taxpayers money, has refused to adopt the recommendation, but, members of the school committee declare, it is the partisan attitude of some members of the City Council which is blocking the project.

Under present conditions, school committee members say, "pupils just pass through school," the part-time attendance being wasteful, inefficient and expensive. School committee members ask the voters and taxpayers to force, through sentiment, the building of the school.

MASSACHUSETTS CITY RESUMES 100 PER CENT LITERARY CAMPAIGN

New Bedford, With Large Alien Element, Proposes to Wipe Out Ignorance

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special).—With record breaking attendance at the opening sessions of the evening school year, this city bids fair to continue its great success in its campaign to clean up illiteracy in this city. About 1200 foreign-born adults attended the opening sessions, and though this number is not larger than the total enrollment last winter, yet it is larger than any previous enrollment made at the opening of the term. Reports from the various cotton mills where instruction in English is given to the employees during the noon hour and after work show that this method of reaching the illiterates is also gaining ground as a social force.

Recently brought into national prominence because of its proportionately large illiterate population, this city replies to the statistics with the statement that it has been no more remiss in efforts to wipe out illiteracy than any other city of this State or Nation. The situation that New Bedford is faced with in these efforts is practically unique. It is estimated that one-half of the residents of the city were born in foreign lands, and that one-half of this half in countries where the English language is not heard. Every one realizes that the educational advantages are meager in these latter countries and that generally instruction is a luxury in the reach of the richer classes only. These facts may be more easily understood by mentioning that out of a population of slightly over 121,000 (according to the 1920 census), approximately 42,000 are employed in cotton mills, among the workers of which and their families are found almost all of New Bedford's illiterates.

In the fall of 1918 the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association appointed a committee to work out a program of education for the foreign-born illiterate adults of the city. Henry H. Crapo, president of the Union Street Railway Company, and a lawyer of this city represented the businesses of the city other than cotton cloth manufacturing and was appointed chairman of the committee. Through the efforts of this group of men, arrangements were made with the Y. M. C. A. whereby Luther H. Frost, under the title of the industrial secretary of the Y. M. C. A., should carry out the work that the business men had in mind.

Mr. Frost's first move was to come into contact with the foremen and the natural leaders of the different departments of the mills, and through them to arouse the enthusiasm of the big body of mill workers. Classes were organized in the mills themselves, which were held during the noon or at the close of the afternoon's work. At the same time, a teachers' training course was started, composed of mill foremen, office men and other employees who had sufficient general training for the task of teaching. By appointing men as teachers among the workers knew, and by holding the classes in convenient places and at convenient hours, the education scheme became rapidly popular. Thirty-two classes were organized that winter, and 60 teachers were employed. The mill managements aided in the work, especially in fitting up in a number of cases special school-rooms, with desks and blackboards, and sometimes constructing special buildings in the mill yards.

In the fall of 1920 the public school department of New Bedford determined to take advantage of recent state law, whereby the State offered

BOSTON FOOD FAIR
Horticultural Hall
NOW OPEN
10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
ADMISSION 30c

Dobbs Hats
for Women
Dobbs Suits
Dobbs & Co.
Six-twenty Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

MASONIC FIELD DAY ONE HOLIDAY EVENT

To Be Held at Marshfield—Boston's Columbus Day Program Has Parades as Feature

Convinced that it is a duty of members of the Masonic fraternity to observe that day dedicated to the memory of the discoverer of this country, in whose upbuilding Masons had so prominent a part, Masons of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will join to insure the success of the Templar Field Day, to be held tomorrow, Columbus Day, at the Marshfield fair grounds, under the auspices of Boston Commandery, Knights Templar.

"It is particularly fitting that Masons should join in celebrating Columbus Day," says Frederick Huntington Briggs, Eminent Commander of Boston Commandery. "In the process of the establishment of our liberties under the United States of America, our fraternity played a leading part. It was from St. Andrew Chapter—out of which grew the Boston Commandery, oldest in the United States—that those men departed who dumped the tea into Boston Harbor as a symbol of the aims of a people to be free."

"You have only to read the Declaration of Independence, conceived and signed in the main by Masons, to know the fundamentals upon which Masonry is founded. It is not a far cry from these achievements to celebration of the day dedicated to the discovery of the United States."

The field day will be attended by delegations from commanderies in many Massachusetts and Rhode Island cities, including Attleboro, Providence, Newport, Worcester, Fitchburg, Boston and Quincy.

Both Pan-American and International aspects will be given to Boston's observance of Columbus Day by the participation of representative groups of people from countries in South, Central and North America, together with several European groups, all of whom will join in the public open air program to be given on the Common. "Columbus" and his crew will feature one of several parades, chief among which will be the march of the Associated Scottish Clans of Boston, who will hold a carnival at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury.

The Knights of Pythias, in full regalia, and the members of the police department also will parade, with a review of the latter, on the Common at noon by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

Dr. L. S. Lowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union at Washington, is co-operating with the local committees and has commended the Public Celebration Association for its practical form of promoting Pan-American good will and comity by making it prominent in the annual celebrations.

Mayor Curley will be the principal Boston speaker, while W. Bourke

BROWN TO ADOPT SELECTIVE SYSTEM

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—Brown University will adopt a selective system in order to check the rapid increase in enrollment, according to announcement made yesterday by Otis E. Randall, dean of the university, at chapel exercises. There will be, also, a more rigid enforcement of regulations concerning the scholarship and character of those already in college.

"It is true," said Dean Randall, "that we have refused admission to a large number of applicants, but there is still room for the good student. College training is too costly to be wasted upon the undeserving and unappreciative if more deserving men are crowded out by their presence. A good student, in the sense in which we use the word, must be something more than a good scholar. We are therefore making a very careful examination of the student's career during his preparatory school days."

The Publicity Bureau estimates the business resulting from these camps amounts to between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 annually. Including teachers, counselors and employees, it is believed there are 10,000 people at these camps during the summer. While the great majority of these camps are located in the southwestern section of the State, there is an eastward tendency and some of the later camps have been located in Piscataquis and Washington counties.

MAINE CAMPS SHOW ATTENDANCE OF 6500

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 11 (Special).—There were 168 boys and girls' camps in Maine this year with an enrollment of 6500, according to the census just completed by the State of Maine Publicity Bureau. These camps are open during July and August and in the past few years have increased the number very rapidly. The figures are taken from the records of the transportation companies and are the actual number of boys and girls carried by the railroads. One camp alone contained 650 persons.

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BUST UNVEILED OF LORD BRYCE

Notable Gathering Attends Memorial Service for Statesman at Trinity Church, N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Men and women from various parts of the British Empire, as well as distinguished Americans, attended the unveiling of the bust of James Viscount Bryce, "scholar, statesman and friend of the American people," at special memorial services in Trinity Church here yesterday.

Addresses were made by Sir Charles Cheers Wakesfield, Bart., C. B. E., former Lord Mayor of London, the donor of the gift for the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain by Elihu Root, and the Rev. Dr. Caleb Rochford Stetson, rector of Trinity Church. The bust was made by Reid Dick, A. R. A.

In accepting the gift, Dr. Stetson said it was peculiarly fitting that the memorial should be of Viscount Bryce, "for there has been no one in our generation who has given more thought and study to the institutions of this country, who better understood the complexities of our Government and who was able to see through the conflicting currents of our political life, the fundamental soundness of our public opinion." Dr. Stetson added that he hoped that the gift might ever remind the people of both countries of the ties which unite them.

Sir Charles, in his remarks, referred to Lord Bryce as "a historian in whose work noble ideals and warm human sympathies illumined scholarship of the highest order." He said:

"It was Bryce who recognized more than a generation ago 'the splendor of the part reserved for the United States in the development of civilization.' His work has stood the test of time and much of the credit is his, for the immense progress that has been made, since it was first given to the world, in friendship and understanding between the two nations."

Mr. Root credited Lord Bryce with clearing up virtually all the knotty problems that had caused friction between this country and Great Britain, and said he had done the same thing for American-Canadian relations.

The service was marked by the singing of the American and British national anthems, prayers for President Harding and King George, and prayers for universal understanding between all the nations of the earth and peace throughout the world.

DEAN OF SMITH TO SPEAK
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special).—Miss Ada Comstock, dean of Smith College, will address the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women at Wheaton College, Oct. 14, on the plans of the association for the coming year. Miss Comstock, who is the president of the American association, was one of the five official delegates at the International Federation meeting in Paris in July.



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ANTI-LEAGUE SENATOR PRAISES WORK HE SAW DONE AT GENEVA

Mr. McKinley Urges That Inter-Parliamentary Union Be Invited to Meet in United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Although he believes America should stay out of the existing League of Nations, William B. McKinley (R.), Senator from Illinois, just returned from Europe as chairman of the American delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, says the States should make every endeavor to benefit from a closer relationship with its sister nations of the world.

For this reason, Mr. McKinley is endeavoring to have next year's meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, representing the law makers of nearly all important countries, held either in Washington or some other city of the United States.

Time Is Opportunity

Not since 1905 have the sessions of this unique conference, which gave rise to the peace gatherings at The Hague, been held in the United States. With the outbreak of the World War, the plans for the 1915 session in this country were abandoned, so that Mr. McKinley and the other members of Congress who attended the conference in Vienna believe that the time is opportune for another meeting on this side of the Atlantic.

An indication of the rapid growth of the idea presented in the gathering of lawmakers is seen in the fact that 24 governments were represented at this year's sessions, as compared with 15 nations last year at Stockholm. Mr. McKinley expressed the hope that the day is not far off when every republic on the western hemisphere will be represented at the gatherings because "the only way for Americans to understand Europe is for them to go there and get information at first hand."

Organized 35 years ago through the initiative of such countries as Great Britain, Belgium and France, the Inter-Parliamentary Union has played an important part in bringing the nations of the world, through the men who make their laws, into a closer field of understanding and sympathy. Through the admission of the United States, 25 years ago, and Canada, its influence spread to the American continent until now scarcely a nation of real importance is not represented at its annual gatherings.

Aids in Shaping Laws

It is one of the first successful efforts in modern times to strengthen the ties of friendship between nations by offering opportunity to thresh out problems of international laws at round table sessions.

If the union had accomplished nothing more than paving the way for the Hague peace conferences, Mr. McKinley believes, its efforts to knit the world closer together through mutual friendship and understanding would have been repaid.

"It is such meetings as these that give the men who make the laws of

nations an opportunity to get together and know each other," he said. "While the union, of course, has no power or authority, it is, nevertheless, an important factor in the shaping of international laws and in molding national policies."

Accompanying Senator McKinley were Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri; T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas; Edwin J. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota; William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia; and Theodore Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio and former Senator from that State. As a part of the program, visits were included to France, Italy, England, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia.

Amazing Lack of Knowledge

"I find an amazing lack of knowledge among members of Congress about Europe and European affairs," said Mr. McKinley. "Recently I dined with a member of the United States Supreme Court who had great difficulty in locating the capital of Yugoslavia, for instance, which shows that the only way to know the geography of a country is to visit it. That is how the Inter-Parliamentary Union is helping its members who represent the Congress and the Parliaments of nearly every nation. It is teaching them to know each other."

Mr. McKinley declared that it took personal study and investigation of the operations of the League of Nations on his part, to overcome his personal prejudices. He said: "I found it a great governing body of nations making actual accomplishments for the betterment of the world. I do not think the United States should be a part of this present League, although it is not now operating in the manner as originally proposed. But I do think that the United States could derive much benefit from a closer cooperation with the nations of Europe."

Report to President

Mr. McKinley denied that at any time he has authorized a statement to the effect that he believes the United States should cancel its foreign debt. In other words, he believes the United States should be paid in full. "What is more," he said, "half of the countries of Europe are in favor of paying back their debts to us."

Before leaving for a campaign tour, Mr. McKinley will visit the White House for a conference with President Harding. Newly returned from Europe, the Senator is expected to make a personal report on economic conditions and European sentiment toward this country. He declares that in all the countries he visited he found none of the supposed antipathy toward America and Americans.

USE FOR MARBLE DUST FOUND

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 11 (Special).—The huge piles of waste marble found for over 50 years have continued to

accumulate throughout the extensive quarry district in Vermont will no longer increase in number and size, a firm in Chicago having found that this by-product, when finely crushed, may be converted into paving material for floors in public buildings. The result is that an industry has started at Middlebury, Vt., which is capable of turning out 100 tons of the dust a day, and business prospects point to a capacity output for a long time to come with a consequent increase in Vermont's exports as all of the product goes outside of the State.

BONDS OF I. W. W. HEADS FORFEITED

Deputies Told to Collect \$25,000 for Haywood-Rothfisher Bail

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The bonds of William D. Haywood and Charles Rothfisher, convicted I. W. W. leaders, have been ordered forfeited today by Federal Judge George T. Page. Deputies were ordered yesterday to collect the bonds.

In the Haywood case bail was fixed at \$15,000, the bond being signed by William Bross Lloyd, Mary E. Marcy and Otto Christianson. Mr. Rothfisher's bond was for \$10,000 and was signed by Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. Haywood fled to Russia and about a year ago sent a message to federal officials here that he would return to Chicago to serve his term, but he has never appeared and is believed to be in Russia at present. The whereabouts of Charles Rothfisher is unknown to federal authorities.

ILLINOIS LAW SCHOOL TO HEAR WOMAN

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence).—For the first time in the history of the College of Law at the University of Illinois, a woman has been given a lectureship. This precedence was established by the arrival of Miss Mary S. Foote from New Haven, Conn., where she had been librarian of the county law library for 10 years.

Miss Foote will lecture on legal bibliography. She is a member of the Connecticut bar and has practiced in that State. She holds the degree of bachelor of philosophy at the University of Chicago and of master of arts at Yale University.

NEW HEAD NAMED FOR CHICAGO BUSESSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—John A. Ritchie, president of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company since April, 1919, has resigned to become head of the recently reorganized Chicago Motor Bus Company. The company possesses franchises to operate its coaches over more than 70 miles of Chicago streets at a 10-cent fare.

Associated with Mr. Ritchie in the new company will be John Hertz, president of the Yellow Taxi Company of Chicago; Charles McCullough, Chicago banker, and William Wrigley Jr.

UP-TOWN CHICAGO PROUD OF GROWTH

Coming Exposition to Emphasize Rapidity With Which North Shore Has Developed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The unusually rapid growth of the North Shore section of Chicago is to be emphasized at the second annual Up-Town Chicago Exposition, opening here Oct. 18. One purpose of the exposition will be to focus the attention of Chicago and as much larger an area as possible on this extraordinary development. Of course, another object is to make known this section's facilities commercially and to extend its business.

The Up-Town Chicago Exposition is being supported by business enterprises in that section along the lake extending back approximately a mile, and reaching along the shore more than five miles. This great district, less than 25 years ago, comprised little more than sand dunes. Today, it is built up so that more than 500,000 persons are housed in it.

Pew areas in the country have experienced such rapid growth. In the last 25 years have come all transportation facilities. Likewise, all other public utilities and civic necessities have been built, until this is a most modern section.

Real Estate Values Jumped

Real estate values have gone up by leaps and bounds. Front footage on Wilson Avenue, near Sheridan Road—the start of the section—10 to 15 years ago, sold at around \$60 to \$100. Today, conservative estimates of the same footage are placed at between \$5000 and \$7000. Five years ago it ranged between \$1500 and \$2000. The greater growth has been in the last few years. Real estate men say that there is no section in the middle west that has shown greater proportionate increase in value, including the Chicago Loop area.

Demand for property along the North Shore has caused the extraordinary growth. It has been much greater in this direction than south of the city, for a number of reasons. The approach to the North Side is entirely removed from the commercial, being largely through park areas. Industrial sections hedge in the South End. The growth, over a period of years, has been greater north, notwithstanding that much building is now under way on all sides. The North Shore summer resort features the beaches. Excellent transportation and other advantages have aided in the development.

Practically No Industrials

Recently, the Zoning Commission of Chicago submitted a tentative plan for zoning of this area. It was practically all residence and commercial, there being no significant industrials. A section of Rogers Park, which is the extreme north end of the up-town district, was divided for single residences and apartments. The demand for

ground space led real estate men to oppose reserving any portion for single-family homes. They point out that even the three-story apartment, now so common in Chicago, must go to give place to the seven to 14-story building. In this section, a number of this type have been built.

A 22-story office building is to be erected in the heart of the up-town Chicago section, work to start next year. A down-town insurance company, the owner of the property, will move out of the Loop to this section. The shopmen's strike was conducted from here, as the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor is located in this section. Lincoln Park, which skirts the lake front north of the city, is being rapidly pushed north. Evanston, immediately north, is likewise experiencing a big growth. Its building permits thus far this year are second to Chicago in Illinois, although there are a number of other cities larger than Evanston in this State.

The up-town Chicago section comprises that section north of Belmont Avenue to the city limits, between Clark Street and the Lake. Lakeview, Wilson Avenue, Ravenswood, Edgewater Beach, Rogers Park and minor business districts are associated together in furthering the up-town movement.

PROF. WATKINS TAKES PROF. BOGART'S PLACE

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Prof. Gordon S. Watkins has been appointed acting head of the Department of Economics at the University of Illinois during the absence of Prof. E. L. Bogart in Persia.

When Dr. A. C. Millsap resigned as economic adviser to the State Department to take charge of the financial reconstruction of Persia, he enlisted the aid of Professor Bogart. The refunding of the national debt, the organization of a national bank and a plan for currency reform will be among the problems studied by Professor Bogart during his year's stay abroad.

BILLBOARD TAX PROPOSED

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 11 (Special).—Advertising men who use billboards as a means of publicity are concerned over the announcement that a bill to tax billboards will be introduced at the coming session of the Maine Legislature, the measure to be sponsored by the women's club. It is understood that the bill will be presented by Representative from Penobscot County and that a determined effort will be made to secure its passage.

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COMMERCIAL LEADERS OF SOUTH TO HOLD CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

Theme Will Be Closer Trade Relations Between the South, the Middle West and the Mississippi Valley

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence).—The fifteenth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress will be held in Chicago, Nov. 20-22, under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, is chairman of the executive committee of 100 prominent Chicago business men which is in charge of the details of the convention; Julius Rosenwald is honorary chairman, and George Woodruff, vice-president of the National Bank of the Republic, treasurer.

The theme of the convention will be closer trade relations between the south, the middle west, and the Mississippi Valley. Thousands of representative business men from these three sections of the country will attend the Chicago convention.

Immediately after this convention ends, the Southern Commercial Congress will hold a conference in a Texas city, to be announced later, the theme there to be the commercial relations between the United States and Mexico, and when that conference ends, the Congress will take a trade mission of American business men to Mexico City, on invitation of the Mexican Government, to study business conditions in the southern republic.

Members of the commercial organizations of the country will attend both the Chicago and Texas meetings, and some will participate in the Mexican Trade Mission—the seventh foreign trade mission of the congress in the last 14 years.

The congress now has a large trade commission in Europe, headed by its

president, Dr. Clarence Owens. This commission, appointed by governors of the southern states and the Pan-Pacific Union, is studying the possibilities of the extension of American trade in seven European countries. It has the co-operation of the State Department and the Department of Commerce, and is working with American diplomats, consuls, and trade agents stationed in Europe. This commission will make a report to the Chicago convention and to the Texas conference. It will return to the United States Oct. 17.

In November, 1923, the congress will open a Southern States Exposition in the Chicago Coliseum, where southern products and manufactures will be on display. Any business man interested in having an exhibit during this exposition is invited to write the Southern Commercial Congress, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

The congress, to knit closer all southern commercial organizations and southern business interests, is now organizing an advisory council, consisting of the presidents of commercial organizations throughout the south.

Col. Winfield Jones, secretary-treasurer of the congress, is now in communication with all commercial organizations in the United States.

NON-STOP FLIGHT POSTPONED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 11.—Lieutenant J. A. Macready and Oakley Kelly, aviators, who last week broke the record for sustained flight here in the big monoplane T-3 and who had intended to start today on a non-stop flight to New York, announced last night that they would postpone that flight as a result of unfavorable weather in the middle west.

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NEW WORLD MAP WILL DISPLACE COMPLICATED TYPES NOW IN USE

Scales of Distance to Be Same for All Countries—Lettering and Symbols to Be Uniform

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Uncle Sam is slowly progressing on a new map of the country, to be a part of a new world map, based upon a simple system proposed by American representatives in 1903, and accepted at international conferences. It will be the result of years of effort by map makers who have desired a system of cartography whereby the same scale of distances could be used in a world map, with lettering and symbols uniform. The American map, it is expected, will be completed in 10 or 12 years.

Each country will map the territories and waters under its own jurisdiction. The geological survey of the United States Interior Department is making the maps of this country. The globe is to be divided into 1642 sections. Each section is designated by a distinctive letter and number combination, in addition to a name derived from the locality mapped. Each sheet, covering one section, will cover 6 degrees of longitude and 4 degrees of latitude. The sheets are numbered from 1 to 60, beginning at the one hundred eightieth meridian of longitude, and girdling the globe to the eastward; and are lettered from A to V, north and south, with the equator as a starting point. The north and south polar regions are to be shown in circular sections from the eighty-eighth parallel of latitude, and lettered Z-North and Z-South.

Main Purpose Is Uniformity

The main purpose of the international map, which will be drawn on the scale of one to one-millionth, is to furnish a complete world map of uniform drawing, thus obviating different scales of distances, and to enable map makers and readers of every country to understand the maps of every other, even though they do not understand any but their own tongues. There will be shown only the outlines of land and water, with depths of water and heights of land; stream and river systems, or drainage, in the map maker's parlance, roads, rail and trolley lines, towns and cities, and contours.

While the scale, which is approximately 16 miles to the inch, will allow of very inclusive work, many details of small towns and streams will be omitted.

To show heights and depths, a scheme of hypsometric colors has been adopted. This will grade from a very light green, for shallow waters, to the familiar tints of deep blue, for the increasing depths of seas; and from light yellow, for low countries and valleys, to a deep brown red for heights. Contours will be shown in sharp black lines, at intervals of 100

meters. The metric system was adopted for all numerals, and high points, peaks and mountains will be shown in meters. Streams and rivers will be shown in blue, roads in red, cities and rail lines in black. The names of features will be shown in their proper colors to obviate confusion.

The projection is based upon a modified polyconic system, wherein meridians of longitude are all in straight lines. The lines of latitude will be only slightly curving on each sheet, because of the large scale. The system is of advantage in the adjustment of adjoining sheets.

To Show Political Boundaries

As many political boundaries will be shown as the density of the data included permits. For instance, the map of the United States will show state, county, reservation, land grant, and other land office lines. The control, that is, positions determined astronomically and by triangulation, to insure accuracy, drainage, including rivers, streams, creeks, swamps, canals and other water bodies, and culture, that is, towns, cities, railways, roads and highways, all constitute a "bas map," which is compiled as the first step in the work and which will be made available by the survey for state and other maps. The completed map, in size about 30 by 20 inches, is copper engraved in the most delicate and strong detail, and will be available at the survey. It is reduced in size to form a scale of eight miles to the inch. The production is by photolithography.

The sections thus far completed have required six months to compile. The work, however, for lack of extra appropriation, is being done concurrently with other map work. It is estimated that the cost for the international map will be from \$15 to \$35 for each 1000 square miles of area. The survey, desirous of having the most accurate and up-to-date data upon the map, gathers the material from dozens of sources, and does not consider an area completed until every source of information has been drawn upon. These include the survey's regular information gathered in the making of the national topographic map, which was started 50 years ago, other governmental map-making sections, state and county maps, private maps and army and navy charts.

The details of the international map were accepted by nine world powers at conferences in 1909 and 1913. While it is popularly known as the One-Millionth Map of the World, its correct title is the International Map of the World on the Scale of 1:1,000,000.

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BIBLE MAY BECOME POLITICAL ISSUE

Roman Catholics Object to Its Being Read in Schools of Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 11 (Special)—Indications point to the Bible as the center of a political controversy when four commissioners of the local board of education are elected unless earlier court action, at present contemplated, proves successful. The proposed introduction of religion into politics arises from a plan instituted by the board of education for Bible reading in the schools of Syracuse commencing Nov. 1, which plan is bitterly opposed by the Roman Catholics.

According to Mrs. Edward L. Robertson, president of the board, the program will be inaugurated "unless some obstacle which I cannot now foresee is put in the way." The threatened obstacle is the Roman Catholic opposition to the plan. The board of education is likely to be an injunction will be served upon the board of education "to restrain it from introducing the proposed Protestant plan of religious devotion."

Church Committee Chosen
The plan referred to is the outcome of a resolution unanimously adopted by the board last spring which commits the board to the Bible reading course as a part of the curriculum of the Syracuse schools. The resolution arranged for the appointment of a committee to work out the details, composed of Dr. Henry Harrison Hadley, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal, and Dr. Lewis M. Lounsbury, pastor of the First Methodist Church, as representatives of the Syracuse Ministers Association, with Rabbi Benjamin Friedman and Rabbi Jesse Bienenfeld of the two leading Jewish congregations.

Mr. Albert J. Hayes, Roman Catholic administrator, named the Rev. John J. Sheridan and the Rev. Norbert Schied to act on the committee as his representatives. They appeared at a meeting of the committee but declined to take any part in the arrangements, averring that it "would be incompatible with the policy of their church, for there could be no reading of the Scriptures without teaching and no teaching without controversy."

The other members of the committee have compiled a list of Bible passages

suitable for reading in schools, which passages, according to present plans will be read on and after Nov. 1.

Injunction Predicted
In voicing its opposition to the plan the Roman Catholic Sun said: "Notwithstanding the opposition of the 70,000 Catholics in Syracuse, the members of the present school board are insistent on the preparation and later introduction into the local public schools of a manual of Protestant devotion."

It is likely that a court order in the form of an injunction will be served on Percy M. Hughes, superintendent of schools, and the individual members of the board restraining them from introducing the proposed Protestant plan of religious devotion.

The statement is made, in unofficial places, that two other courses have been discussed by Roman Catholic opponents of the Bible reading course, the one to make a political issue of the question and the other to appeal to the State Department of Education, of which F. P. Graves is commissioner.

Mr. Graves under the law is a judicial officer and in case he should uphold the local board an appeal might be taken to the appellate division.

Should the former course be adopted it will create a situation in which both political parties have endeavored to avoid, that of raising a religious issue in a political campaign.

Decrease This Year in Foreign Students
URBANA, Ill., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Fewer foreign students by 35 per cent are enrolled for courses at the University of Illinois this year, as compared with the total for last year. This decrease in registration is believed due to unfavorable financial conditions abroad and the low rate of exchange of foreign currency in America.

A contributing cause also is seen in the lack of employment at the high wages previously paid. There are, however, 200 students enrolled from 35 foreign countries. Of the seven societies for foreign students at the Illinois institution, only one has for its purpose the promotion of friendships among the students of the various nations. That one is the Cosmopolitan Club.

The other organizations include such societies as the Chinese Students Club, and clubs for Filipino, Indian and South American students.

BOLSHEVIKI FORCE SUSPENSION OF HOSTILE PAPERS IN MEXICO

Universal Publishing Plant Seized Under Pretext That "Strike" Existed and Made Idle, American Writes

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Interesting side-lights upon the domination of the Obregon regime in Mexico by Bolshevist influences, and the effects that such methods as the radicals adopt toward all who differ with them, or who essay to show the falsity of their claims and pretensions, have upon Mexico City, the capital, and its institutions, especially the press, are turned upon conditions prevailing there by an American, who writes with caustic pen of what he has seen.

This letter—the author of which because he was yet on the scene, preferred to keep his anonymity for a while—was made public by Wilbur Bates, executive secretary of the International Association for Advancement of Religious and Political Liberty, Inc., with headquarters at No. 7 East Forty-Second Street, this city. Enclosed with the letter were clippings regarding the "strike" at the Universal's publishing plant, and the suspension by Señor Palavicini of all Universal publications, consisting of The Daily Universal, Universal Graeco, the afternoon edition, and Universal Tauris.

These gave the Bolshevist story. The American correspondent states that the Universal failed to appear, much to the surprise of the people of Mexico City, on the very day for which its staff had prepared an especially fine edition, in honor of the Covadonga Day—an illustrated issue, much larger than usual, with a large number of extra Spanish advertisements—in fact, the best paper that had been made ready for the press on such occasion. He continues:

Waited Until Nearly Press Time
All the heads of the paper had left around midnight, and the ordinary employees and laborers were busy getting the paper ready for distribution; when around 2 a. m. the place was invaded by a group of men—reported as armed—none of them directly connected with the papers of the Universal, who forced all employees and laborers to leave the building. They then planted the Bolshevist flag in front of the doors and prevented anyone from entering or leaving. The paper was ready for distribution, and, later in the day, an attempt was made to take out the copies of the papers. This was prevented by the committee of men watching the place, and the entire issue, cost and expense was lost and reported to amount to some 40,000 pesos.

Appeals to President Obregon got the usual answer—polite—issuing orders to the Governor to protect the buildings police protection at once. The Governor sent the police, etc., but following the customary rule the protection was given the Bolshevist Labor committee guarding the doors. No employees or laborers have been allowed to enter and go to work as is their constitutional right to do. Señor Palavicini showed he had no strike of his men, and they, in mass, appealed to be allowed to go to work, but to no avail. What has taken place in every strike took place with the Universal. A few men, strangers to the institution, prevented the printing of free Labor, and the real employees and laborers from going to work.

Señor Palavicini has issued a proclamation formally closing all the publications of the Universal, due to lack of protection, and placed the company in the hands of stockholders for liquidation. Mr. Jacobs has got an injunction for debt against the property of the Universal—which is a protective measure. The debt involved is deep, and probably involves political motives. They selected an hour when all heads of the paper had retired—midnight—and selected a day so great that

unless the paper acceded early to the syndicate demands, and distribution was allowed about break in this city.

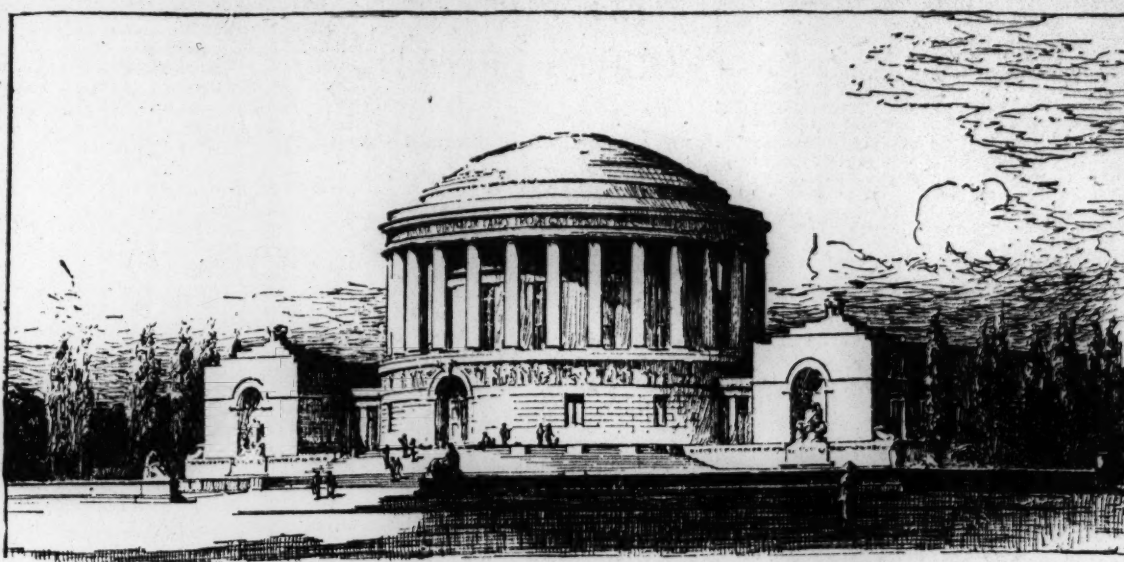
Thousands Were Made Idle
Many thousands of high-grade employees, ordinary employees, and laborers are thrown out of work—through the machinations of a few Bolsheviki—and the injured people have protested but were not allowed to go to their work, nor to earn their living. It is asserted that there is politics back of it to break the powerful influence of Señor Palavicini. His attempt to close his publications definitely will probably lead to their incautious or temporary confiscation by the Government. If so, the paper will be run for political—Bolshevist—ends and to support and furnish a perfectly equipped daily paper to support the agreed-on successor of President Obregon. This was asserted in Congress by Perez-Taylor.

Personally, I think this permitted outrage is the greatest mistake made by President Obregon's Administration to date. It will certainly cause further curtailment in business and greater commercial and industrial depression, with consequent decrease in the Government's income through diminished business. But they don't seem to care. No one (excepting the foreigner doing business here) cares much about what takes place. The Government doesn't seem to care much for consequences, no matter how threatening they may be.

Talk of Big Railroad "Strike"
There is talk of a big railroad strike, which de la Huerta quickly condemns in a manner showing his alarm and real anxiety at the mere rumor. Things are in very bad condition—business is at its lowest ebb, probably in history, and the income of the Government is falling off rapidly. Revolution is apparently springing up all over, yet they don't seem to see the handwriting on the wall, or don't care if they do see it. It is incomprehensible how a group of men, with every opportunity to make a brilliant success, will directly adopt methods that mean their ruin as well as the country's. The Bolsheviki and Gasca are supreme evidently and the results are fatal to the deceived masses of people.

It is explained further by the association referred to above that an article by Francisco Buñes had been published in the Universal, the day before its suppression, and that another installment was to have been published in that issue which never reached the streets—these intended to expose the false claims of the Mexican Bolshevist "government," as it was styled, with regard to current revenues.

It was to prevent a continuation of that exposure that the Universal was seized, as described by the American correspondent from the scene of action, under the pretext of a "strike." Since the letter was written, it has been reported that the Universal publications have changed ownership, having been purchased by an English syndicate.



Proposed National Memorial Headquarters of the Elks, as It Will Look on Its Site Facing Lincoln Park, Chicago

EDIFICE OF WHITE MARBLE TO BE ELKS' HEADQUARTERS

Design for Impressive Chicago Structure Accepted—Site Chosen to Face Lincoln Park

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Out of the many designs for a National Memorial Building, submitted in competition to the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Commission, that of Egerton Swartwout, New York architect, has won the award. The edifice will be erected in Chicago. Raised considerably above the broad boulevard by sweeping terraces, looking out over the lagoon to the waters of Lake Michigan, the circular building will have a distinctive dignity and beauty, situated as it will be in the midst of a city of towering spires.

The exterior is to be of white marble with a sculptured frieze encircling the building at the base of the colonnade. Figures sculptured in high relief will form a great composition, setting forth the ideals of the order and the most important passages in its history.

Beautiful Site Planned

The lawn and terraces and the two interior courts, one on either side of the central structure, will be laid out in formal and dignified style of landscape treatment in keeping with the character of the building. Broad drives will provide well-planned approaches from all sides. Long windows will give access to the colonnade, and from that vantage point one will be able to look out over the panorama of park and lake and beautiful residences backed, far in the distance, by the towering buildings of the business district.

The high-arched doorway will open into a circular lobby. The effect of spaciousness is enhanced by glimpses of long vistas of corridors opening off this lobby on axes radiating from the center of the circle. Opposite the entrance, on the far side, is the monumental reception room of the Grand Exalted Ruler, flanked by his private office, the conference room, and ante-rooms. The circular theme is carried out in the private office and an ex-

actly similar room opening off the opposite side of the reception room. The corridors in the long, low wings on either side are probably to be lined with offices in which the other Grand Lodge officers, their committees, and the staff of the national publication and their assistants will be accommodated.

Coming back to the entrance hall, one mounts a winding staircase to the Memorial Hall which is on a level with the outer colonnade. This room, in form circular like the lobby directly below it, will measure some 75 feet in diameter and rise a clear 70 feet to the top of the dome. It is dedicated to the memory of the members of the order who fell in the Great War.

In speaking of his work, Mr. Swartwout said:

One of the first essentials to the success of a monumental building is a proper site. I know many buildings of real architectural merit that are almost entirely submerged by the buildings around them. A monumental building should be at the end of a vista, on an eminence, or facing a large open square or park.

Faces a Park
The Elks' Memorial faces one of the handsomest parks in the country, Lincoln Park, and beyond the park, Lake Michigan. The site is a good-sized piece of property, in a great city, accessible to all and yet out of the bustle and turmoil of the business district; an admirable site, the selection of which is a credit to the care and foresight of the commission.

There will be many who will ask what is the style of the memorial. I might say it was Classic, and more Roman than Greek; I would prefer to say it was modern, and that it was American. It is certainly modern in its conception and while it is Classic, it is not archaeological. It follows along the lines of that adaptation of the Classic, which got such a noble start in this country just after the Revolution: the style used in the Capitol and other buildings in Washington. It is our national heritage.



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AFRICA TO HAVE RECORD WIRELESS

Union Government Accepts Offer of Marconi Company

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The Union Government has accepted the offer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to erect a long-range wireless station of high power in South Africa capable of communicating with all parts of the world.

The station which the Marconi Company proposes to erect in the Union will be the finest and the most highly powered station in the world. At the present moment the new French transatlantic station at Sainte Assise, near Mellun, holds the record for size and power. But the South African station will be of twice the power of this installation and will be

capable of giving four times its signal strength.

The agreement is, of course, subject to ratification by Parliament. But in view of the wholly friendly spirit displayed by members of all parties last session when the Marconi proposals were placed before the country, and particularly having regard to the many great advantages which the Union derives from the arrangement entered into, it is highly improbable that this act of ratification will be more than formal. At any rate, the company, acting on the highest authority, intends to proceed immediately with all its arrangements for the erection of the station so that the work can be completed in as short a time as possible.

CAPPER-TINCHER ACT VALIDITY QUESTIONED

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—J. Ogden Armour, Joseph P. Griffin and other leading figures in the world's grain trade, were called to testify today before the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of trading in futures.

With the hearing under way, the Chicago Board of Trade has launched an attack on the validity of the Carper-Tinchler Act, placing the regulation of grain exchanges in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Test of the validity of the future trading act will be made before the United States Supreme Court, according to Henry S. Roberts, attorney for the board.

REFORMING JAPAN'S CHILDREN
TOKYO, Sept. 11—For the reform and control of the so-called "state children" juvenile courts, juvenile reformation homes as well as juvenile prisons will be established in different cities, in addition to the existing reformatories. The authorities' plan is to submit any juvenile offenders below 14 years of age to the reformatories and to send those between 14 and 20 years whose offenses are not serious to the juvenile reformation homes, and those whose offenses are serious to the juvenile prisons. The Government estimates for the above administration of the state children amounts to 500,000 yen.

MORE ELECTRICITY USED FOR LIGHTING

Substantial Gains in Number of Customers Reported by Public Utilities for 1921

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—The addition of nearly 1,250,000 new customers by electric light and power companies during last year despite the industrial depression indicates the rapid strides of that industry, according to the National Commission on Public Utilities.

A survey completed by the commission showed that five states, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio—have 2,850,000 light and power customers, 26 per cent of the total number in the country. Illinois possesses more electrically-lighted homes than any other state in the country. California is far ahead in the number of industrial power customers with 64,000, about one-sixth of the total for the Nation, the survey shows. That State also showed the largest gain in power users, 6400 being added during last year. Illinois ranks second in this list, Pennsylvania third and Ohio fourth. New York, the leading manufacturing State, is fifth.

The total number of industrial power customers in the country on Jan. 1 was 429,584, an increase of 194,191 during the six-year period from 1916. The largest yearly growth was in 1919, when 44,557 new industrial customers were added. While power customers are only about five per cent of the number of residential customers, the power customers use much more electrical energy, according to the survey.

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY GAINS

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 9—Registration figures for Oct. 2 show that University of Illinois has enrolled 9220 students, a gain of 400 over the college year of 1921-22. Registration in the Graduate School has almost doubled, but there is a slight decrease in the College of Engineering and a material reduction in the College of Agriculture.

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\$250 Victor console	\$215
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REPARATION BODY'S FUTURE UNCERTAIN

Inside History of Recent Meetings Made Public Through Minutes of Proceedings

PARIS, Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The official minutes of recent meetings of the Reparations Commission have become available to me for quotation and I send to The Christian Science Monitor an analysis of them because their interest is not merely historical but foreshadows the future method of handling this "eternal problem."

All kinds of possibilities are mentioned including the complete revision of the schedule of payments which was forced upon Germany by the menaces of Aristide Briand last year. It is even hinted that the League of Nations or the governments will take the matter in hand, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the commission will come to an end.

No clearer acknowledgment of the bankruptcy of the reparations policy hitherto followed could be obtained than that which comes from the lips not only of Sir John Bradbury, the British delegate, but from all the members of the commission. The figures put forward are described as fantastic. On Aug. 2 in the official meeting Sir John Bradbury spoke on the demand for a moratorium. He invoked the fall of the mark which although not due entirely to reparation payments, was in part a consequence of the allied demands. Insistence on cash payments this year would provoke a fresh fall that would contribute to the troubling of social order in Germany and render the purification of German finances singularly difficult.

The Bradbury Motion

Louis Dubois considered that the commission could not proceed until the Government had discussed the matter and the Marquess Salvago Raggi agreed, finding that unanimity was impossible on the Bradbury motion, suggested an adjournment. Sir John Bradbury declared that both he and M. Dubois had made considerable concessions for unanimity and it was resolved to adjourn and to communicate nothing to the press.

The next day M. Delacroix argued that experience showed that a moratorium would not serve in the financial re-establishment of Germany. The schedule of payments of May, 1921, already excused Germany. He enumerated the various progressive reductions of Germany's liabilities. He considered that a radical transformation of the financial and monetary system of Germany was necessary and this could only be accomplished with the effective aid of a great international loan. With this view M. Dubois concurred.

Sir John Bradbury remarked that any control of the revenues of a country placed the nation which exercised that control in the position of a power which dominates a vanquished enemy. He regarded that as impossible in the modern world. He thought that a decision should be arrived at before the London Conference. To vote as he suggested would show a new spirit and the Allies would demonstrate that they took count of the situation and were taking measures only within the limits of a practical policy.

Not Ask for Impossible

If the commission refused to follow him, then there was little hope to be founded on the London Conference. For three years he had declared the best way of obtaining something real was not to ask for something impossible. It would have been better to have drawn up a reasonable schedule of payments based on the capacity of Germany instead of the fantastic plan which they now had.

The events of the two preceding months had enormously reduced the value of the credits on Germany. If the allied governments continued to consider the schedule of payments as an unchangeable document and refused concessions which were indispensable to avoid a general débâcle, in a few weeks the question would be not how much could be obtained from Germany, but what sum would have to be found to prevent the collapse of Germany, a collapse which would cause a catastrophe in which the whole of Europe would be engulfed.

M. Delacroix said that the governments should be acquainted with these grave predictions. He advised the adjournment of a decision on Sir John Bradbury's motion. M. Dubois agreed, and the Marquess Salvago Raggi also asked for delay, adding that the sale of marks would make worse the tragic situation. Sir John Bradbury, asking for a vote, was beaten three to one.

The London conference having terminated in a quarrel between M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George on the productive pledges, the Reparations Commission, to gain time, decided that Sir John Bradbury and M. Maucière should go to Berlin. On Aug. 26, after their return, they gave an account of their mission. The British delegate painted a gloomy picture. There was an economic cataclysm. He found good will on the part of the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, and the Finance Minister, Dr. Hermann. The obstacle which the Government encountered was political rather than commercial. Perhaps M. Maucière and he differed about the reasons of the state of spirit of the German people. Personally he thought that the Government hesitated to enter into engagements because it was not sure that the demands made were reasonable.

Failure of Wirth Government
One of the reasons of the comparative failure of the Wirth Government was the little appreciation shown for its efforts by certain high personages of the allied governments. The German Government realized that its efforts were sterile. M. Maucière was more skeptical of the disposition of the German Government.

Between Aug. 26 and Aug. 31 Germany sent delegates to Paris. Herr Schroeder was heard but the principal advantage of the respite was to permit the Reparations Commission to prepare a compromise. Everything was arranged in advance and the delegates, according to the proceeds

verbal of the meeting of Aug. 31, had agreed on a solution. While refusing to pronounce the word moratorium they agreed to accord a delay. When the meeting opened M. Dubois asked if Sir John Bradbury maintained his motion. The British delegate in bringing it forward with certain modifications said that as he understood from private conversations with his colleagues that there was little hope that his proposition would be accepted, and that, on the other hand, there was another proposition which might be accepted unanimously, he had not the intention of speaking at length. He saw the situation exactly as did Herr Schroeder, but there was a way out. Instead of suspending the payments they would accord to Germany facilities of credit. Having regard to the fact that an arrangement of this kind was present to the minds of his colleagues, he could, in all confidence, accept the defeat of the proposition on which his name figured.

M. Dubois, in declaring that he could not accept a moratorium for Germany, said that it was known that the governments had decided to meet in the near future to examine in its entirety the problem of reparations and to see if they could not lighten, in certain conditions, the burden of Germany in order to re-establish the normal economic working of the world, while requiring Germany to pay the minimum necessary for the reconstruction of the devastated regions. There was question therefore only of a few installments which Germany could pay during this short period.

Germany's Lack of Effort

M. Delacroix deprecated the lack of effort on the part of Germany, and therefore pronouncing against the moratorium pure and simple, said he would submit a new project which he had arranged in accord with the Marquess Salvago Raggi. This was the project of accepting six months' treasury bonds. Belgium, therefore, consented to a loan which Germany had not even sought. There was need of unanimity, for the question was whether they could maintain the institution which consecrated the rapprochement of the Allies during the war. The Marquess Salvago Raggi supported this compromise.

Sir John Bradbury intimated that he would eventually agree. He thought that when the charges of Germany were reduced within the limits of her economic capacity the allied governments and the commission should make strenuous efforts to obtain the execution of these obligations. The Bradbury motion was then defeated.

M. Delacroix, in response to M. Dubois, declared that Belgium meant to obtain the payment of the Germany Treasury bonds. She did not intend to play the rôle of dupe. There was need, however, of an urgent solution of the whole problem. An explicit demand had been made to the allied governments to study the causes of the present situation and M. Delacroix, in the event of delay, was ready to demand officially and clearly that the commission should be given the task of inquiring into the problem and be accorded the powers which Article 224 did not give. Article 224 states that while the commission may grant postponements and modify conditions of payment, it cannot force any part of the total without the special authorization of the governments.

He was persuaded that before the present arrangement came to an end the governments would consider the whole problem and that we would rapidly emerge from the provisional régime in which we had been placed since the Treaty of Peace had been in vigor. Thereupon, the Belgian motion was carried unanimously.

It will be seen that many of the remarks made are highly significant and illuminating and demonstrate that everybody is anxious for a comprehensive settlement before it is too late.

SCOTS AND BELGIANS ARE TO FORM A UNION FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

EDINBURGH, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Members of the Anglo-Belgian Union, formed in 1918, to promote good relations between the peoples of Great Britain and Belgium, have been making a tour of Scotland. Edinburgh was their headquarters, and from there, visits were paid to Glasgow and other places of interest.

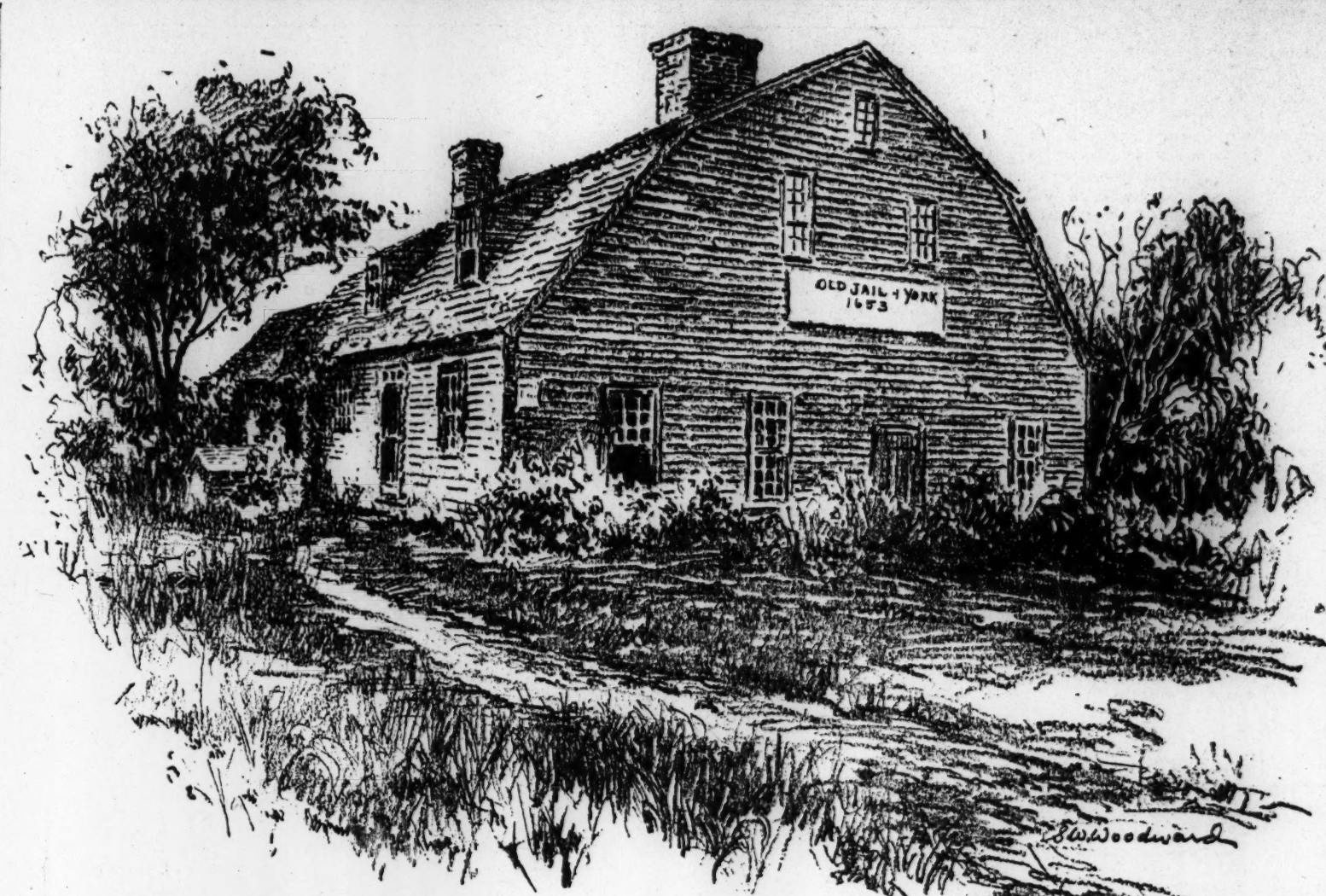
They were guests at a luncheon given in Edinburgh by the Chamber of Commerce. At this gathering, Pol le Tellier, of Belgium, said that the union had not confined its efforts to strengthening the intellectual, social and moral bonds which unite Great Britain and Belgium, but realized, as did the Government of his country, the great importance of developing, as far as possible, their commercial intercourse.

Lord Emmott spoke on behalf of the English section of the union. At a subsequent meeting in Edinburgh, it was decided to form a Scottish-Belgian union for the common and mutual benefit of Scotland and Belgium. To this end, there will be a committee working in Edinburgh and one in Glasgow.

DRY ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE NAMED

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—A working committee to conduct an energetic campaign in favor of the state code for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment was named at a largely attended and enthusiastic mass meeting held here last evening.

Saying that 34 organizations affiliated with the liquor interests are fighting for defeat of the referendum, and that rapid and thorough organizing and canvassing must be done in order to assure a victory, the Rev. George A. Gordon, associate superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, delivered the principal address of the evening. A letter from Mayor Walter H. B. Remington, stating that he was strongly in favor of the enforcement legislation, was read. Other speeches were made by prominent ministers of the city.



The Old Gaol at York, Me., Erected in 1653 and Now a Museum

AUSTRALIA MAY ASK OATH OF LOYALTY

Empire League in Western State Urges That Teachers Be Required to Announce Fealty

PERTH, Western Australia, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The following were the main points made in a recent request of the Empire Loyalty League to the acting Premier of Western Australia:

"That a bill be introduced, to make it mandatory that the Union Jack shall be carried at the head of all public processions.

"That the Education Act be amended on the lines of the New Zealand Act, to provide that all school-teachers shall take the oath of allegiance.

"That the Government be urged to do all in its power to prevent the dissemination of disloyalty and seditious literature.

The deputation, which was well supported and thoroughly representative, was introduced by H. Mann, M. P., and included members of both Houses of Parliament in addition to other well-known citizens. Sir William Lathlain, president of the league, also the Mayor of Perth, presented the resolutions. In speaking in support of the first request he reminded the audience that there had been on specific occasions a refusal to carry the flag, and he strongly objected to flags being carried which were not in accordance with national sentiment, and did not care whether these flags were red or any other color.

The Perth City Council had at one time brought in a by-law to make it compulsory to carry the Union Jack, but the Government was now in control of traffic, and he was afraid that members of Parliament had not understood the object of the council in insisting upon the flag being carried. He mentioned that in the United States every child, no matter of what nationality, was taught to reverence the flag, and no other flag was in evidence.

The action taken in the Dominion of New Zealand was mentioned as showing that the flag was not to leave a loophole for disloyalty. As indicated in the following extract from the New Zealand Education Amendment Act:

"No person shall be employed, or shall continue to be employed in, or shall act as teacher in any public or private school, unless in the case of a British subject, he has since the passing of this act made and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and in any other case, he has since the passing of this act made and subscribed in the prescribed form of oath that he will not directly or indirectly use words, or be concerned in any act which would be disloyal to His Majesty, if such words were spoken by a subject of His Majesty."

Another member of the deputation informed the Acting Premier that their object was solely the maintenance of the standard of civilization, for which the British Commonwealth stood. An interesting point was mentioned in that the whole of the six members of the Cabinet were members of the league. In the city they numbered 3000 members. Their anxiety was not so much that the teachers should teach loyalty, but rather that they should not teach disloyalty. It was felt that 90 per cent of the teachers would welcome the proposals and be glad to see

the other 10 per cent made to subscribe to them.

They did not care whether the disloyalist was a Roman Catholic, or anything else. Whatever he was, the league had him in view.

The deputation was assured by the Acting Premier that the Cabinet would be asked to give sympathetic consideration to the requests. He himself had joined the league the day it was formed, and had watched its proceedings with interest. He agreed with what had been said about the necessity for loyalty among the school-teachers. It was not only from the point of view of the obligation they owed to the Empire that he had looked at the matter, but he thought it necessary that the children both at the schools and elsewhere, should be taught to understand what the British Empire stood for.

RURAL EDITORS INSPECT COLLEGE

Massachusetts Agricultural Visited by Press Association

AMHERST, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A delegation of the Massachusetts Press Association spent five hours inspecting the Massachusetts Agricultural College yesterday, and discussing with President Kenyon L. Butterfield and other administrative officers the problems of the college, with the avowed intention of becoming more familiar with the state agricultural college and its needs, that they may more perfectly interpret the State to the rural residents of the State.

The Press Association, under the leadership of President L. C. Hall, editor of the Wareham Courier, and including in its delegation Editor John C. Brimblecom of the Newton Graphic, president of the National Editorial Association, is composed of editors of the smaller papers of the State, most of them in charge of weekly newspapers. Their clientele is the group of citizens most directly interested in the agricultural college. The editors, said President Hall at yesterday's meeting, have long felt the need of more complete acquaintance with the college and its work.

The newspaper men visited the farm, the dairy, the poultry plant, the agricultural building, student activities building, the science division, and climbed to the roof of Clark Hall to get a panorama view of the surrounding country from one of the vantage points of the region. They sat down to a luncheon prepared almost entirely of products grown at the college, and they took away with them a souvenir menu explaining the purpose of the college and the cost of college to the student. President Butterfield extended an invitation for a summer meeting of the Press Association at the college, which, President Hall declared, will be most cordially considered.

CHINESE SHIPPING STATISTICS
SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—Although tonnage dues on this port showed a slight decline during 1921, the actual tonnage of vessels entering and clearing totaled 24,082,274 tons, exceeding the record figure of 1920 by 1,584,162 tons. The share taken by each flag is shown in the following table: British 36½ per cent, Japanese 29 per cent, Chinese 19½ per cent, American 9 per cent, French 2½ per cent, and other flags 3½ per cent.



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SWISS WINS RACE OVER ALPS BY AIR

Mountains Are Crossed Twice in Fog in International Flying Contest

ZURICH, Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Zurich has been the meeting place of the first international aviation competition.

The meeting began on Sept. 3, in very doubtful weather. But in spite of a light drizzle the conditions were not really unfavorable. The opening took place at Dübendorf, before, perhaps, 30,000 spectators, who had come from every point of Switzerland. Besides the Swiss, there were seven Frenchmen, two Belgians, three Czechoslovaks, and two Poles. At 3 o'clock, two squadrons of five airplanes, displaying Swiss national colors, executed with admirable precision some complicated evolutions, terminating in a collective drop-flight, directly over the heads of the spectators.

The public took a great interest in the different exercises: arrow-shooting from a certain altitude in the direction of a captive balloon, machine-gun sham fights, descents by parachute, attack and burning of a balloon, also competition of the spectators for the estimation of altitude.

Air "Stunts" Performed
The most successful flights were performed by the Swiss Lieutenants Ackermann and Comte. The first, who was mounted in a small machine with a very powerful motor, gave a wonderful display. During a quarter of an hour he was turning circles, making play of the law of gravitation, swinging, descending and bounding up again, now the back in the air, now at the bottom, whirling under the clouded sky with the ease of the gulls.

The most important event was the great circular flight over the Alps. Zurich-Thoune, Bellinzona-Zurich, a way of 335 kilometers traversing the Alps twice. Some years ago such a double traversing of the Alps would have caused the greatest sensation. The judges gave their decision according to the shortest time taken, not counting the steps at the intermediate points.

The results of the flight were as follows: of 31 aviators inscribed, 25 took part in the competition, 21 of them finished the whole flight and landed at Dübendorf. Of the foreign aviators only three finished the circular flight, namely, the Frenchman, Lieut. Viguière, and the two Czechoslovaks, Lieuts. Skala and Charvat.

The quickest time was scored by: first, Lieut. Bartsch (Switzerland) 122m. 44s.; second, Lieut. Viguière (France) 136m. 4-1-5s.; third, Lieut. Mittelholzer (Switzerland) 145m. 25s.

The two other foreigners required the following times: Lieut. Skala, 178m. 31-1-5s, and Lieut. Charvat 201m. 31s.

Clouds Obscured Alps

The two first stages were rather easily accomplished, because in spite

of the clouded sky the airmen could take their bearings. As to the third, all airmen agreed that it offered such extraordinary difficulties that under equal conditions such a traversing of the Alps has never been attempted before. The whole chain of mountains remained covered by clouds, so that the pilots could only take their bearings by the compass and watch. Moreover, there was blowing a strong contrary wind from the north. They reached altitudes of 6000 meters. These flights over the Alps can be regarded as record performances.

The last item on the program was a new series of show-flying productions at Dübendorf on Saturday, Sept. 9, the most attractive of which were a competitive flight with hindrances, won by the French civil-aviator Douchy, and a majestic parade of 18 machines of every type.

WORK ON NEW DAM BEGUN
SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Oct. 11 (Special)—Excavating for the base upon which will rest the new dam across Great Works River at Lee's Mills has commenced. The structure will be of reinforced concrete and will form part of the foundation upon which a bridge over the river will rest and will also afford a basin in which the water of the river will be held in storage and used for turning the wheels of new turbine engines which will be placed there in a hydroelectric plant to be erected by the Twin States Electric Company.

MANY VISITORS SEE ANCIENT GAOL

Old York, Maine, Structure Was Erected in 1653

YORK, Me., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Tourists of the present season have evinced a large interest in the Old Gaol in this town, which was erected in 1653 and is believed to be the oldest public building of the English colonies in America. Many visitors have viewed the fine collection of colonial relics which it contains.

Credit is given to the women of the town for the preservation of this structure. Acting on a suggestion of William Dean Howells some years ago, they set about raising the funds to restore and care for the building which they have made one of the most interesting museums in the United States.

The ancient gambrel-roofed structure is situated on a rocky knoll, facing the court house, while near by is the site of the stocks and whipping post, common methods of punishment in the early history of the country. On the first floor was the massive stone dungeon and above it were cells of rough-hewn oak timber. The windows were guarded by double and triple rows of bars, while the inmates received their food through apertures.

The building of the goal was the outcome of a law passed in 1647 "that each county shall have a house of correction," and while the practical use to which the building was put, was "the punishment of evil deeds," there were many who saw in the causes for the construction a veiled warning to any who were secretly in sympathy with the cause of young Charles Stuart, the fugitive heir to the throne of Great Britain.

At that time a man could be imprisoned for the inability to pay a debt, and even sold for three years to pay costs and damages. Among some of the records one finds the case of a schoolmaster a prisoner for debts, as well as for teaching without being qualified according to law.

In the case where a man imprisoned for any crime was able to give a cash bond, the "privilege of the yard was granted," which meant that the fortunate one could take his exercise in the open, and also attend church, for the boundary at one end was the steps of the meeting house.

The Old Gaol is now under the care of the Village Historical and Improvement Society.

GARDEN CITIZENS TO VISIT GOVERNOR

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special)—Garden citizens whose 100 per cent gardens have earned them their annual trip to the State House in Boston, on Monday will shake the hand of Gov. Channing H. Cox as a reward for good citizenship. There are 350 boys and girls whose work on the land in the long vacation has entitled them to make the pilgrimage this year.

Three Garden Cities, now incorporated, have been conducted by 1900 boys and girls during the season just ending. Each city has its own mayor, city council, and citizenry, all under the leadership of Mrs. R. J. Floody. Inaugural exercises are held each year on the City Hall steps, and the three cities are practically self-governing.

BANK TO BUILD ADDITION
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—At a meeting of the trustees of the New Bedford Institution for Savings yesterday the contract for the construction of a large addition to its present plant was awarded to L. D. Willcutt of Boston.

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VIVISECTION FIGHT BEGUN IN COLORADO

Medical Lobby Opposes Passage
of State Amendment Placing
Restrictions on Practice

DENVER, Col., Oct. 11 (Special)—The extent and resourcefulness of those opposing an amendment to the state constitution of Colorado which would place definite restrictions upon the practice of vivisection within the Commonwealth, have served merely to increase the activity and strengthen the determination of advocates of the measure to make experimentation of that nature a criminal offense, punishable with heavy fines or imprisonment. Colorado doctors have been actively engaged in a campaign of propaganda against the outlawry of vivisection within the State, and their efforts have been seconded by officials of the Colorado Agricultural College at Ft. Collins, where there is a veterinary school and a federal experiment station. The amendment against which their utmost efforts have been directed is viewed by opponents of vivisection generally as far the most important of the 10 proposed amendments to the constitution, upon which the voters of Colorado will pass at the November election.

Medical Lobby Felt

Assistance also has been given opponents of the anti-vivisection measure by various professional men's clubs and business men's organizations in Denver and elsewhere, and in some cases, resolutions have been adopted against acceptance of legislation to bar vivisection, the sentiment in most instances being attributed to the effects of the medical lobby against the amendment, and its effectiveness among groups of men who have given the subject only passing thought.

To conduct the fight against the anti-vivisection measure from a central headquarters, the Colorado Association for the Protection of Public Health has been organized with a downtown office and with Gov. Oliver H. Shoup as honorary president, and Elias M. Ammons, former Governor, as president.

Dr. Herbert Work, Postmaster-General of the United States, whose home is in Pueblo, Col., is a member of the association's board of directors, along with the Rev. Duncan H. Browne, dean of St. John's Cathedral (Episcopal); Henry A. Buchtel, former Governor and now chancellor emeritus of the University of Denver (Methodist); J. G. Crabbe, president of the State Normal College at Greeley, Col.; A. Norman Dempsey, president of the Colorado Association of Life Underwriters; Ralph W. S. Friedman, Denver; Lucius F. Hallett, president of the Denver School Board; Earl R. Hoage, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor; Bishop Irving P. Johnson (Episcopal), Colorado Springs, Col.; Charles A. Lory, president of the Colorado Agricultural College; Mrs. Honora McPherson, president Denver Woman's Club; George Norlin, president of the

University of Colorado at Boulder; Bishop Charles L. Mead (Methodist), Denver; Ira C. Rothgerber, Denver county judge; C. W. Swayze, lecturer of the Colorado State Grange, and Bishop J. Henry Thien (Roman Catholic), of Denver.

Activity Is Noted

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, edited by Dr. John R. Bohrer, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, has the following to say in an editorial in its September issue, with regard to the anti-vivisection fight being waged in Colorado and other states:

In Colorado, by means of the initiative, an anti-vivisection bill will come before the voters at the November election. Its provisions are similar to those of the measure that was defeated in California in 1920. If adopted, it would abolish all experimental study of problems in general biology and in human and veterinary medicine; it would put a stop to modern diagnostic methods; it would prevent the preparation of vaccines and curative serums and the standardization of drugs by animal tests, and it would greatly impair the usefulness of several laboratories, including the branch pathological laboratory of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Denver. In other states also—Louisiana, Florida, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California—the anti-vivisectionists are getting busy with similar propaganda.

This lobby against the proposed curb on vivisection has aroused much resentment, and one reaction from it has been the unusual activity of late on the part of the Medical Liberty League. Stickers urging the people of Denver to "refuse and resist all orders to be vaccinated or medically inspected" have been posted on the way and electric light poles. Headed as above, these stickers read:

It is not only your right under the Constitution; it is your duty, if you would support the Constitution. Undisputed possession of a thing in time gives a sort of title to it. The longer you allow medical politicians to control your person, the more difficult will it become to withstand their demands—demands that increase from year to year.

ASTERS OF TWO HUES GROW UPON ONE STEM

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Two asters, each of a different color, growing on the same stem, have been produced by J. K. Rugowski, head of a seed company which bears his name.

When he made the announcement that he had developed something new in the floral world, many visitors to his store to look at the curiosity. They saw one aster blossom of dark red and another of light pink, each perfectly shaped and both in perfect condition, on a single stem. Mr. Rugowski says his experiments took two years to carry through to a successful conclusion.

RIO JANEIRO FLIGHT GOES ON
San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press)—Lieut. Walter McIntosh, pilot of the hydroplane Sam-palo Correira II, planned to start this morning on the next leg of the flight toward Rio Janeiro.

FARMERS OF WEST AROUSED TO INFLUENCE LAWMAKING

Recognition of Interdependence With Labor Likely to
Make Itself Felt in Elections to Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (Special)—Walter Rogers, who has been a close and intelligent observer of public affairs for nearly a score of years asked this question of a group of persons who pose as interpreters of public opinion:

"What are the people thinking about?"

Needless to say, when they were pinned down to it none of the group could answer and, being honest folk, none pretended to know. Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers National Council has been speaking to audiences in the west, made up of farmers and wage earners and mingling between times with the people. Out of such experiences he can speak with a fair degree of accuracy concerning the thoughts of a representative cross section of the masses in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Montana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Easy to Find Out

"When one is not a gifted orator—and that I am not—the only way to hold the attention of a crowd is to sense their feelings and tell them about the things that are in their minds, giving them facts to strengthen their opinions," said Mr. Marsh. "I was successful, and I say it without boasting, because anyone can tell what the people are thinking about if they will go among them as I did." Before going any further it may be well to state that Mr. Marsh has no political affiliations. In some states and districts he entered the hustings for Republican candidates, in others for Democrats, depending on whether the office seeker had progressive or reactionary leanings. Needless to say he is for the progressives, which fact will illuminate the rest of the interview. He continued:

I do not think that the farmers will vote en masse against the Old Guard this year. There is no organized political farm bloc outside of Congress. I will say this, however, that given two more years of suffering such as they have gone through in the last two years and the farmers of America will become the most progressive bloc of people on earth.

This year the farmers are questioning the candidates more than ever before. They demand to know their attitude on crop insurance, action by the Government to stabilize prices, reduction of freight rates, the ship subsidy bill and the reduction of taxation. It is sometimes difficult for them to choose between two candidates.

Strong in Michigan

In Michigan, Herbert Baker, a candidate for the United States Senate, is a dirt farmer and a radical. Whenever he made a speech advocating some new radical measure, Senator Townsend and the other candidates would come out in a day or two urging the same thing. It is, nevertheless,

significant that Mr. Baker polled 125,000 votes, only about 20,000 less than Senator Townsend, and that two-thirds of the Republicans in Michigan voted against the Senator. The rank and file of the people in the section of the country where I have been do not favor government ownership of the railroads, but they are demanding unified operation, and a reduction of freight rates. They are completely disillusioned about the Esch-Cummings law. As for the ship subsidy, labor and the farmers are unalterably opposed to it.

The farmers do not advocate price-fixing by the Government as a means of stabilizing prices. They favor pooling buying organizations by states or smaller political units, where that is feasible, but in the case of wheat and other grains they think it will require a national organization under Government supervision. I do not find many farmers who are single taxers, but I do find them by the thousands who insist upon untaxing improvements. It will be many a long year before the farmers will recover from the inflation of farm land values that came during the war. They have only themselves to blame for it, but it has caused tremendous suffering.

Wheat Sells Below Cost

In every state I visited, the small farmers and the tenant farmers are discouraged and broke. They can't pay their debts or their taxes. In the north-west they are abandoning their farms by tens of thousands and going out to compete with labor on the railroads, in mines, forests and industries, thus cheapening wages. Wheat in the west is selling for 65 cents to 85 cents a bushel on the farm and it costs the farmers from \$1.10 to \$1.50 to raise it.

Mr. Marsh spoke to mixed gatherings of farmers and laborers in many places. He said there is a growing realization on the part of each of their common interests. He thinks that labor is more intelligently led on the whole and better organized for political action than the farmers. He added:

The farmer is coming to see that the reduction in wages is hurting his market. He understands that while there may be a foreign demand for a small percentage of his product, the great bulk of it will have to be sold in the home market for many years to come. Between the tariff wall, which they do not approve, and the deflation in wages, which they deplore, the small farmers and the tenant farmers see little hope for making a living off their farms. The American Federation of Labor has strongly endorsed the farmer's plea for stabilizing prices, and that has been a powerful influence in establishing friendly relations between these two groups.

About the only thing which, in their present state of development, the farmers' organizations will be able to accomplish politically this year, as I see it, is to defeat the key men in Congress who are opposed to the things they want. In some places they will be able to do that with the co-operation of labor.

WISCONSIN WOMAN SEEKS OFFICE ON PLATFORM OF HER IDEALS

Makes Campaign for Seat in Assembly Without Party
Ties—Ideals Behind Candidacy, She Declares

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most interesting candidates for office in Wisconsin where suffrage carried by a two to one majority and was one of the two counties in which there was a suffrage victory.

She took part in four prohibition campaigns in Superior, and at the



Mrs. Mary Scott Johnson

President of the Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Who Is an Independent Candidate for the Assembly From the Second District of Douglas County

from the Second District of Douglas County. Mrs. Johnson, who is president of the Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union, gives this reason for becoming a candidate:

I believe that if politics is to be improved materially, it can be done more directly by those who have a liking for problems of government and who possess some ability and ideals to stand for office and win if possible. The finest ideal, if "hid under a bushel" will never help the world much. We must do as Jesus did—get right down into the grime and toil of this task of working out the ideal republic, until we have indeed a righteous government for, by, and of the people.

Mrs. Johnson was born in Huron County, Ontario, Canada, but came to the United States when a child. She is of Scotch-Irish parentage, eldest of a family of 11 children. At Grafton, N. D., she was married to Henry A. Johnson. They moved to Superior in 1898 and live on a farm. Mrs. Johnson early in life took an active interest in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, acting as a publicity superintendent.

Active in Suffrage Movement

She has been an earnest suffrage worker for years, being rewarded when in the election of 1912, her

time that city voted out the saloon, it was the largest dry city in the United States. She continued her labors for prohibition before the state Legislature and rejoiced when what some called "the wettest state in the Union" ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. Of her campaign, she says:

In my platform, I demand that more attention be paid to the farming interests and farm problems. I favor lower taxes on improved land until an income can be obtained from newly cleared land. While land tax rates should continue for five years, no matter what improvements are made, reassessments of whole towns have been ordered by our state tax commission upon complaint of 5 per cent of the taxpayers. This has resulted in a raise on the improved property, and the cost

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of reassessment has been charged back on the already burdened taxpayers. In one town alone, this amounted to \$3000.

To Have Platform of Her Own
I shall work for a bill requiring a majority of the taxpayers to make a request for it before a reassessment can be ordered. I favor a general reduction of taxes by reducing the expenses of the state government, not by trying to shift the tax burdens to other classes of citizens who are now weighted down by high rates. I shall fight every bill that calls for an unnecessary appropriation.

If I am elected, I will not follow the platform of the party which has a majority in the Legislature. I will call together a committee of the occupational groups of my district and find out just where and how they expect relief. I will question them concerning their grievances and ask them what salutary measures they have to suggest to improve conditions. I will ask them what general policy, economically and politically they desire me to support. I will request them to organize from their number a permanent legislative advisory committee, with whom I can keep in touch and from whom I may obtain helpful advice in the event of a controversy of importance to our district. I shall put forth the greatest efforts to make the relations between my constituents and their representative in the Legislature as democratic and responsive as is possible.

I shall send bulletins to my constituents regularly, so that they may become interested in the work of the Legislature and follow it intelligently. I hope to interest the women, particularly, for, though we have the vote, it will avail us nothing if we are not interested in our officials and our laws. I am sorry to say that women have not yet come to the point where they show a deep and abiding interest in the work of their legislators. The whole electorate of our State needs awakening on public questions, which is an essential of good government. I hope to be able to create this needed interest.

CHANGE IN JURY LAWS SOUGHT IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The voters of Wisconsin, at the state elections Nov. 7, will pass upon a proposal to change the jury laws, the proposition being placed before them in the form of an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

Under the present provisions of the constitution, a verdict to be valid must be based upon the votes of all members of a jury in both criminal and civil cases.

If the amendment, up for ratification by the people after having passed two successive sessions of the Legislature, is adopted, the Legislature will have the power to provide by law that in civil cases only, the votes of a specified number of the jury less than all but not less than five-sixths, shall be sufficient for a valid verdict.

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CABINET MEMBERS WILL SPEAK DURING POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Extensive Trips in Prospect for Several Members—New
England to Be Well Looked To

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (By The Associated Press)—Although President Harding is making no plans to take a personal part in the political campaign, virtually every member of his Cabinet, according to statements yesterday, will take the stump between now and election day to ask for a return of a Republican Senate and House.

Extensive trips are in prospect for several members of the President's official family, whose speech-making tours will cover nearly every section of the country. The effort, it appears, however, will center in the east, New England and the middle west, but some speeches will be made in other parts of the Nation, according to present plans.

The President's friends say he sees no necessity for going personally to the country for an endorsement of the Republican administration. Although he is participating in campaign councils, his associates say he is not likely either to issue any statements asking for election of Republicans. His views are represented as coinciding with those of his party managers who are averse to the issuing of party appeals from the White House.

The Cabinet, however, with the single exception of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is preparing to do its share through speech making in the fight for Republican victory in November. Few of the department heads have made fixed speaking engagements, but all have arranged to be away from Washington or in a position to assist the regular array of party spell binders at the peak of the battle in late October and the first days of November.

The only definite speaking date made so far by Charles E. Hughes is

at Boston, where he is scheduled to speak Oct. 30. In addition to a full list of candidates for House seats, Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican floor leader in the Senate, and chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee, is a candidate for re-election, and it may be supposed that Mr. Hughes, in his Boston address, will touch upon the Administration's foreign policies.

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, will precede Mr. Hughes in Massachusetts, having accepted an invitation to speak in Boston Oct. 24. While the war secretary's itinerary has not been completed, it is expected that he will participate in the campaign in New Jersey and in Delaware, with the possibility of two or three speeches in other eastern states.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, has definitely scheduled only two platform appearances during the campaign, Chicago, Oct. 20, and Canton, O., Oct. 21.

The Navy Department head plans also to make a tour of inspection of the Boston and Portsmouth navy yards, in about two weeks. This trip, it is said, probably will include several campaign speeches, but Mr. Denby has definitely accepted no invitations. The Secretary, while absent from his office, will witness the Gloucester races.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Fortune Gallo Tells
How He Makes Opera Pay

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Oct. 5

PERA. I have always fancied, will be re-established in Boston by the year 1925, or about 10 years after the Boston Opera Company was discontinued. I was reminded of the matter the other evening when I met Fortune Gallo, director of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, in the lobby of the Century Theater, in the course of a performance of "Traviata." I had enjoyed the sight of the most picturesque pair of artists in the characters of Violetta and Alfredo that I had ever seen. I had taken part in the sociability between act one and act two, and I was about to leave, when I found Mr. Gallo standing by the entrance, alone. The people went to their places in the auditorium for the country house scene and for the duets of the soprano and baritone, and of the tenor and baritone, leaving the impresario and me to ourselves.

"I am starting off in the middle of October," said he, "to give short seasons in Rochester, Montreal and Quebec. Early in November I shall reach Boston. I look forward with pleasure to Boston, because there I have more enthusiastic and generous support. I am almost sure, than in any other city I visit."

The Boston Season

He then quoted some figures, indicating in financial terms the outcome of his Boston season a year ago; and he caused me to wonder whether Bostonians were not really in a fair way to undertake opera independently again, and to resume the work they so memorably carried on from 1909 to 1914.

A number of small anecdotes, furthermore, he told me about his company, of which I recall but one—about an Italian singer who lately made a great fuss because his picture had not appeared in the newspapers, calling Mr. Gallo to task for neglecting this artist. It seems, steadily refused to go to the photographer, he expected to see himself portrayed in the public prints and considered it the director's duty to attend to the business.

"I spend a large share of my time," remarked Mr. Gallo, "over one person or another's unimportant troubles. You will see how it is, if you will come to my office any day."

Did Not Wait for Applause

After a comparison of appointments, we agreed that the next morning would be a suitable time for such a call. And thereupon he observed that he ought to hear the baritone sing a few measures in order to get an idea of his voice in the part of Germont. So at the pause between the first and second stanzas of the aria, "Di Provenza il mar," we slipped through the swinging doors of the nearest aisle. I found myself near the seat I had vacated a little while before and I quickly reoccupied it. He stayed by the door. At the close of the artist's singing, applause started vigorously, and I looked back to see how the director was affected. But Mr. Gallo was gone. Operatic management, I have noticed, base their judgment of a performer very little on clapping of hands.

In the middle of the following forenoon I inquired for Mr. Gallo, at the Eolian Building, only to learn that he was out. But inasmuch as he had asked me to see the workings of his office rather than himself, I could not be surprised. Somehow, though, I could tell that he would be back again and that he would give me a welcome, and so I went about other errands I had to do on the great musical highway which the Eolian corridors are. A little before noon I made a second call at Gallo headquarters, and there, indeed, sat the manager at his desk, indiscreetly busy with a number of men and with a woman or two, whom I took to be singers, though singers in ordinary clothes never look their job.

Many Interruptions

After a while I was asked into the private office. I was no sooner established, however, in the comfort and hospitality of the room than three or four simultaneous voices called the manager out, and I was left alone. The telephone rang and he returned. Once more voices from the outer office spoke their claims. Once more he deserted me. But in a few minutes he reappeared, closed the door, ordered the telephone switched off, and sat down as calmly with me as if my call were his only engagement for the rest of the day.

I merely asked him to start at the beginning and tell how he came to be the head of a touring opera company. "I was brought up," said he, "on the shore of the Adriatic Sea, at Torre Maggiore, which lies across the Italian Peninsula from Naples. I left there when I was 17 years old and came to the United States. I settled in New York and found a place in a bank. From the bank I went to the gas company and got a position as collector. When I became of voting age I got into politics, joined the Seymour Club and helped steer the Democratic campaigns among the Italians of the city. That was in the time of McKinley, Roosevelt and Platt. Great days!

On Road With Bands

"When I was 22 years old, I tried my hand at musical management, going on the road with bands. I managed Ellery's Band and Crestor's Band. I took these organizations over the circuit of the United States and Canada for tours of 40 weeks. In the summer I located them in parks and expositions. I placed bands at the St. Louis and San Francisco expositions, among others. While I was

on the Pacific coast, I got in with the Lombardi Opera Company, on its arrival from a tour of South America. I managed Lombardi's troupe on the coast and in the entire west, including Chicago, and in Canada. I next set up the Pacific Coast Opera Company and brought Leoncavallo to the United States. Another thing I did was to give "Solome," with Tarquinia Tarquini, now the wife of Zandonai, the composer, in the title rôle. In 1913 I instituted the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, and for one season I had two companies on the road. To take my enterprises by years, I ran the Lombardi company from 1910 to 1913 and the Pacific Coast and the San Carlo companies jointly in the season of 1913-14; and I have run the San Carlo since 1914.

Works Quite Alone

"In 1916 I brought my artists to New York, playing first at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater. As my success from year to year has enlarged, I have gone to the Shubert Theater, the Manhattan Opera House and the Century Theater. You will remember that in 1920-21 I managed Mme. Pavlowa's ballet as well as my opera company."

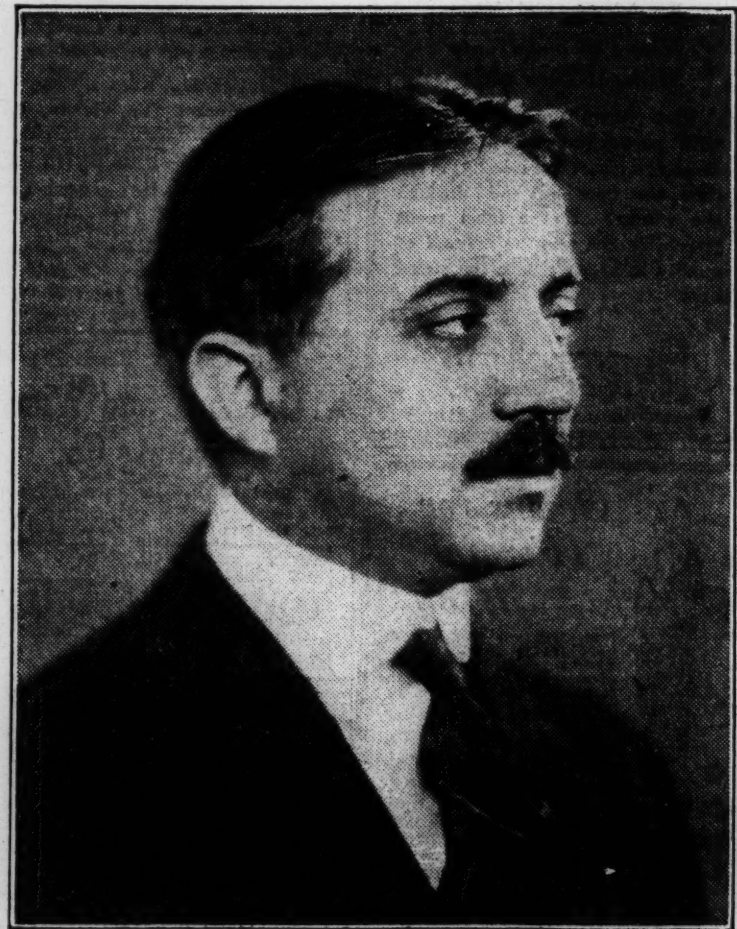
"And how have I worked? One hundred per cent alone. No millionaires have signed checks for deficits. Perhaps the reason why I make opera pay is to be found in my method of dealing with the people to whom I go. What the citizens of the various towns prefer, that I let them have. In a locality having a large Italian population, I give 'Aida' and 'Rigoletto.' In one like Vancouver, which is British, I give 'Madam Butterfly' and 'Tales of Hoffmann.' In a French locality, like New Orleans, I give 'Carmen,' 'Faust' and 'Romeo and Juliet.' The people, you understand, must attend my performances or I have to stop. You will get my meaning, then, when I say that my board of directors is the public."

Philadelphia Hears

Ukrainian Chorus

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Ukrainian Chorus sang last night in the Academy of Music. Wise in its generation, it steadfastly adhered to folk songs, delivered a capella with a feeling that went deeper than the notation to a profound racial motivation undecorated. You could not forget at any time that these artists under the baton of Alexander Koshetz were patriots. They did everything with a fiery sincerity, rousing acclaim from their compatriots in pit and gallery and a scarcely less ardent response from the rest. The "octavo" basses with their sepulchral voices were obtained by the conductor to prolong the close of Demosky's "Doomsday" for several exhibitive measures that were fairly startling. The crescendo rose to a passionate peak of dynamic intensity, in a contrast the more striking because of the merest attenuated whisper to which the diminishingly treated. The singers fairly hurled themselves into the music. They evidently cared much less about polished refinement than about grasping and giving forth the essential sentiment of the old-time ballads, with their poignant minor cadences. These singers have often been styled "a vocal symphony orchestra," and the designation is not inapt.

Nina Koshetz, the operatic soprano, was the soloist. She does not display any very great variety of emotional nuances, but her tones of themselves are ingratiating, and a statuesquely graceful platform presence heightens her appeal. Two songs of Glinka—"Autumn Night" and "The Doubt"—and two others by Moussorgsky—"Tevlerie and Dance," and "The Fair of Sorochinsk," and "Humoresque"—especially engaged and held the favor of her hearers. Nicholas Stember accompanied her on the piano. F. L. W.



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Fortune Gallo



Scene in "The Tailor Prince"

As Produced by the Junior Players of Pasadena, Cal.

The Junior Community
Players, Pasadena

PASADENA, Cal. (Special Correspondence)—The Junior Community Players, an auxiliary of the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association, are not seeking merely to put on plays or to make actors of the boys and girls who take part. But the aim is to develop the juveniles through appreciation of the finer side of life.

"Through the homes we learn what talents the young people have," Sybil Eliza Jones, director of the Junior Players, explains, "and what special activities they love. Then, we teach them to utilize these in our junior productions and thereby bring pleasure to others, be it in music, dancing, sewing, etc."

"What the children are learning in music, dancing and dramatic expression is employed by the play director. She also encourages dramatization of stories read and interesting results in playwriting have been obtained from the boys and girls. Under the supervision of our art director, Egbert Pettet, they are helped in costume and stage designing and actual carpentering of the sets."

"Responsibility given the young folk in the matter of assembling properties, keeping order on the stage, and in the dressing rooms, promptness and consideration, have brought forth good results, in almost every instance. Our aim is not so much to direct the children as to supervise their work. In this way more of their interest is obtained and they get more benefit from participating in the play of the imagination and incentive to original work."

During the past season, the Junior Players made nine productions, in which upward of 700 actually played, ranging from two to eighteen years. In several of the plays, a number of adults also took part. The program represented a wide range of entertainment, from fairy pantomimes to realistic boy-plays, adventure dramas and Biblical episodes—the latter being composed by the children themselves. Among the plays done last season by the juniors were "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," "Prince Faintfoot," "The Nativity Play," "The Kid's Awakening" (a Boy Scout story), "Washington, My Friend," "Alice in Wonderland," "Pinochio," "The Silver Thread," "The Land Where the Good Dreams Grow." The last was a Drama League prize play.

Co-operation between the public schools and the Junior Players has also been marked. Through the art department of the Pasadena schools, the boys and girls made more than 500 posters, which were displayed by the downtown stores to help arouse

interest in the activity; and, at the close of the season, prizes were awarded to the designers of the best cards.

The Junior Players have also assisted local churches, Sunday schools, and other organizations in getting up entertainments by contributing to their programs. In this way they have become a real civic asset. The children's library and bookstores report that they cannot supply the demand for published versions of the plays given. The influence has spread throughout California and even beyond the State, for similar activities in Los Angeles, Alhambra, Oxnard, Pomona, Fresno, Denver, Chicago, Rochester, N. Y., and even London have communicated with the Pasadena activity for information of the methods followed here.

To get in closer touch with the children for the coming season Miss Jones has spent many days at the juvenile public library this summer, interviewing all the youthful patrons with regard to their preferences. The program for the season opening next month will be made up on the basis of the information thus gained. Pasadena center of the Drama League is once more offering a prize of \$50 for the best play submitted for production by the Junior Players. It must be in by Feb. 1, next. H. O. S.

Wills' "Charles I"

Revived in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 26

A PLAY long in the repertory of Sir Henry Irving, "Charles I." by W. G. Wills, has been revived at the Ambassadors Theater. The cast: King Charles I. Russell Thorndike Queen Henrietta Maria Miriam Lewis Lady Eleanor Davies Amy Brandon Thomas Marquis of Huntly Jovan Brandon-Thomas Lord Moray Cyril Hardingham Oliver Cromwell H. St. Barbe West Iren Malcolm Morley Princess Elizabeth Marie Vinton Prince James Sidney Bromley Prince Henry M. Mackay Earl of Hertford Seton Blackden Sir Thomas Killigrew J. Drew-Carran Queen's Page Ronald Gore Graham

Theater audiences are traditionally, almost proverbially, conservative. One well remembers how, some 30 years ago, when political partisanship was fiercer than it is today, the liberal papers were wont pathetically to lament that conservatism, and to hazard ingenious surmises concerning its cause. Yet these causes have never been far to seek. The British modern theater began, and grew, beneath the patronage and protection of the court; and the Puritans, from whom the modern radical claims political descent, were so strongly opposed to the theater that, during their ascendancy, stage-plays were banned, and ceased to be until the Restoration. Modern advanced politicians, of course, have no animus whatever against the theater—on the contrary, they support it—but the playhouse, nevertheless, has retained, hitherto, a certain bias toward Toryism.

That much granted, there was never any real danger that a revival of W. G. Wills' drama, "Charles I." originally written for Henry Irving, and played by him at the Lyceum in 1872, would now, more than then, so divide the political sympathies of the audience as to prejudice its chances of favor. It will stand, or fall, upon its own merits as one of a class of plays which, of their kind, are considerable, though the thing is too slight, delicate, and undramatic ever to make a great box-office success. Undramatic or not, Wills' work has considerable charm. It is written with a true sense of the theater; deft craftsmanship also, and literary and political feeling are there; the scenes, moreover, provide excellent acting opportunities, of a quietly effective kind, for those clever enough to take advantage of them; and the whole, though far from being historically veracious, is in parts at any rate, truthful and poignant enough to kindle pleasantly, wistfully, in our imagination, the tremendous national issues of that day. Irving made of Charles one of his

favorite second-best parts, and put into the last scene, especially, some of the most moving and beautiful acting of his career. That fact alone, and the pleasure of looking at a quite charming series of living Van Dyck pictures, such as this play affords, are some justification for the revival; though, happily, the acting also is quite excellent, in a play that a very little weakness in that respect would completely and irretrievably ruin.

Mr. Russell Thorndike's performance of the king claims first attention. It is said, by those who should know, that, as might be expected, the young actor's Charles is considerably inferior to that of Irving—the rôle being essentially one in which individuality is of paramount importance. There is nothing in this, however, to prevent one from enjoying very much Mr. Thorndike's thoroughly exact and conscientious study of the king, a sympathetic piece of work, full of a gentle dignity, excellently handled, excepting only a few lines in the first act—and needing but a little more color, strength, and kingly authority, to make it a thoroughly satisfying performance.

As Queen Henrietta Maria, a part first "created" by Ellen Terry, Miss Miriam Lewis—an actress of whom we see too little nowadays—has an acting opportunity as rich, almost, as Mr. Thorndike's; and makes the best of it, giving an extremely touching performance, graceful, delicate, and exquisitely finished, even to the French accent, which was without exaggeration, and to the manner born. In both these leading rôles it was a pleasure to note the quiet sincerity of the acting, and the avoidance of any rant or over-playing in parts which, injudiciously handled, would become grotesque, and quite intolerable.

Mr. St. Barbe West, too, as Cromwell, gave an admirably restrained yet forceful piece of work; he also resisting all temptation to present the conventional blustering, stage Cromwell of provincial melodrama. Indeed, it is a question whether he was not almost too subdued and polished, both in manner and speech; yet his method harmonized well with the rather subdued tone and quality of the play, and, for all his restraint, he succeeded well in conveying the impression of strength, and of inner fire that are known to have been a characteristic of the man. The lines in which Wills, as a concession to Tory prejudice, has made Cromwell hint that a bribe would be acceptable, could well be eliminated. One does not stickle for great historical accuracy in work of this kind; but for an earldom, or its equivalent, such a man as Cromwell scarcely would have sold himself to the royal cause. F. A.

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Greenwich Village Follies
Fourth Annual Production

Lorado Taft on Community
Values of Gothic Sculpture

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Oct. 7

THE influence of an old-world cloister, placed in American Main Street towns, might transform those prosaic centers into something akin to the artistic French communities of the reign of Philip II when people dedicated themselves to the creation of beauty. Lorado Taft, sculptor, told students in the Art Institute at the first of the fall series of lectures on French sculpture. He gave an illustrated talk on the cathedrals and their builders.

Even French villages in the twelfth century, Mr. Taft declared, had something of the civic consciousness of Main Street, for though the cathedrals were erected to the glory of the Deity, the "glory of the home town" was a motivating factor, so keen was the rivalry among communities to build temples which would most eloquently express religious fervor.

"We speak pityingly of these times as the 'dark ages' and we eagerly cross the ocean to gaze upon their products," said Mr. Taft. "Splendid 'dark ages.' Would that our prosperous days might leave such a heritage for those who follow us. Would that our communities were as united in beneficent, exalted toil."

"Infinitely sweet is the lure of the old world cloister. In my enthusiasm, I have sometimes thought that the presence of such an oasis in ugly American western towns might have its own 'saving grace.' It might transform 'Main Street' into something beautiful."

Mr. Taft showed that the Gothic style was developing throughout northern France and in England and Germany during the latter part of the twelfth century and the construction of the choir of the abbey church of Saint Denis just north of Paris in 1144 marked the first employment of the perfected, augmented Gothic structure though it is a mistake to say that Gothic architecture "began" on this date.

The style, though ornate and labored in later manifestations, in its inception was a reaction from the ponderous Romanesque with its thick walls and small windows, and was a product of the blending of Roman art with native handicraft which sought freedom from the crushing weight of the old style by the use of strengthened arches and reduced masses. Craftsmen added embellishment in plant and leaf designs studied from nature, so that literally, the Gothic style became an expression of life and a symbol of religious ardor, Mr. Taft pointed out.

Pictures of Roman basilicas in Provence, Byzantine structures in Perigieux and Angoulême, and of churches in Auvergne, Burgundy, and Normandy, were shown to illustrate the various influences at work through

France during the period, each of which contributed something to the background out of which the Gothic grew. The sudden sweep of religious enthusiasm which came at the beginning of the twelfth century found natural expression in the newly discovered light and airy style of building.

Mr. Taft then described the five great cathedrals of France: Amiens, Bourges, Chartres, Notre Dame and Rheims. Rheims, he declared, is more beautiful than ever in spite of the bombardment and can be fully restored. In the grace and almost coquettish delicacy of the Madonnas and angels in the portals of Notre Dame, he found the true expression of French feeling and character. He emphasized the point that cathedrals are rightly called "living things."

"It has been said that the Gothic church is like a complicated machine with all its delicate parts exposed to the weather," said Mr. Taft. "Its builders were as prodigal as are American farmers with their costly implements left out in the fields."

"But this continual decay of the cathedrals is what makes them like living organisms. A force of busy workmen is steadily occupied in repairing the damage. You will never find a cathedral which is not undergoing repair at some point; the scaffolding is always in evidence. Do not look here then, for the static calm of a pyramid or of a Greek temple. It was a different world that their soaring vaults and exalted spires were born into and they express perfectly the spirit of the age."

An award of \$5000 will be made for a musical setting for the lyric drama "Pan in America," the National Federation of Music Clubs announces.

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MILWAUKEE

BUOYANCY STILL CHARACTERIZES WOOL MARKETS

Advances in Goods Will Be Seen in Higher Prices of Clothing—Foreign Situation Firm

The general wool market has lost none of its buoyancy lately. Indeed, there appears to have been a little more enthusiasm, if anything, and that notwithstanding the advance in prices on goods.

It was expected this increase in prices might cause a pause in the marketing of cloth and thus unsettle the market, but that has not occurred. On the contrary, it is probable that the great majority of the wholesale and retail clothiers are practically certain that the price of goods must advance. The opening prices in August by the American Woolen Company for the lightweight season were considered very low, and were only possible because of the big concern, with an almost unlimited supply of cash, was able to take advantage of the raw materials market earlier in the year.

Not all mills, in fact comparatively few of them, probably have been so situated that they could buy at so low prices. With stocks of low-price wool accounted for in cloth contracts, mills advance the price of cloth to take care of the higher price of raw wool now prevailing. The advances in cloth mean generally an advance of from \$1 to \$3 a suit or coat to the manufacturing clothier since the low point of last February, according to a leading manufacturing clothier, who declares that this will be translated into \$2.50 to \$5 a suit or overcoat at retail. Despite the advances, however, the clothing trade is by no means desisting from buying.

Sentiment Confident

Meantime, the wool trade is very confident and the price of wool is slowly but surely rising. The demand for fine grades continues surprisingly strong, and sales of Australian fleeces and topmaking wools in bond have been made during the week on the basis of \$1.05@1.07 for fleeces 64-70 and about 95@98 cents, clean basis, for topmaking wools of the same grade in bond.

There has been a fairly good demand for fine and fine medium territory wools in the original bales, for which the clean cost is figured at about \$1.20@1.25, clean basis. Some medium grade wools also have been in demand. Good quarter-blood combing Ohio have reached the 45 cents mark, while three-eighths territory combing wools have been sold at about 92-93 cents, clean basis.

The New York pullers have sold at least half of their October production at prices which figure nearly 90 cents, clean basis, and some October A supers have been sold on a clean basis of about \$1.07@1.08.

Chicago pullers are holding their wools very high, even higher, perhaps, than the eastern pullers. Scoured wools have been in moderate demand at firm prices, but the demand has chiefly centered on the fleece wools for worsted purposes, because the cloth buyers have given much more attention to worsted goods of late. There has been a fairly pronounced speculative movement in East India wools at prices varying from 30@45 cents, the latter for the choice lots of Joria wool shrinking about 10 per cent to 12 per cent, which means at the outside about 52 cents, clean, for wools free of duty. Noils are very firm on the basis of 90@95 cents for fine, clear single combed lots, with clear Australian commanding as much as 97 cents.

Foreign Tone Firm

London opened yesterday with offerings of 138,000 bales for the series, a low-quality section for the opening day. Crossbreds predominate in the sale and are firm for all grades, with fine crossbreds commanding an advance of 5@7 per cent over the final prices of the previous sales, and merinos were hardly quotable.

It is evident that not less than 5 per cent advance would have been recorded for choice merinos had they been available. Yorkshire is quoting merino tops for December-January delivery at 60@61 penny, having been forced to abandon the bear tactics which were adopted a few weeks ago, just before the opening of the season in Australia, when 58 penny was quoted on 64s tops for year-end delivery.

United States is doing nothing at the London sale, but the home trade and the Continent still are keen, especially considering the nature of the offering. There are 26,000 bales of Australian and 1,273,424 shares of Zealand from wools in the sale and B. A. W. R. A. is again offering crossbreds, the Realization Association holdings of 1,212,000 bales of these wools being largely of 50s grade (good quarter-blood) and lower grades. America has done little in the primary markets yet but was showing rather more interest in the Sydney sales, where prices rule very strong.

Offerings of wool from the Cape and from South America have been made in a tentative way, the season in those countries having hardly begun as yet, but the growers evidently intend to share in the high prices now prevailing.

In the United States the new autumn Texas clips have not yet reached the market, but the growers are planning to get all the market will permit. Country points are getting very bare of spring wool.

BROKERS' HOLDINGS OF STEEL
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Brokers' holdings of steel common stock at the close of the third quarter were 1,273,424 shares, the largest since Dec. 31, 1920, when they were 1,279,557 shares, or 25.7 per cent of the total issue. Holdings of investors on Sept. 30 were 5,809,601 shares, or 74.95 per cent of the issue, compared with 3,288,408, or 76.91 per cent, June 30, and 3,261,412, or 77.01 per cent, March 31.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE PROGRESS

To Recapitalize—May Increase Dividend—Its Big Earnings

The remarkable progress of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company in recouping its losses of the 1920-21 depression has caused that concern to decide to recapitalize its assets and earning power, by giving to stockholders two shares of no par value for each outstanding share of \$100 par. Current earnings of the company are at a rate which would easily allow a dividend on the new stock in excess of the present \$6 annual disbursement.

Boston Woven Hose, a large manufacturer of rubber hose and mechanical rubber goods, took severe losses in 1920 and 1921 as the result of shrinkage in inventory values and a 50-per cent decline in sales.

A surplus of \$2,161,996 on Sept. 1, 1920, shrank to \$462,329 a year later. The last 12 months, however, have seen a remarkable transformation. After the payment of regular dividends on \$750,000 6 per cent preferred and 6 per cent on \$4,300,000 common the company increased its surplus by \$612,083 to \$1,074,417 on Sept. 1 last. This indicates earnings of more than \$20 a share on the common for the last 12 months.

In addition to the increase in surplus a reserve of \$352,687 for future depreciation was set up to offset a like increase in fixed assets accounts resulting from a revaluation required by internal revenue officials. In other words, the company had been very liberal in writing down its plant.

In the same period inventories were cut 35 per cent from \$2,436,244 to \$1,588,782 and bank loans were practically eliminated, having been reduced from \$1,917,500 to \$222,500. Current assets on Sept. 1 were \$3,195,681, against \$428,744 total current liabilities.

Until the depression of 1920-21, Boston Woven Hose was very prosperous. Dividends were paid at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from 1913 through March, 1921, with cash extras of \$25 in 1914 and \$60 in 1915 and a number of subscription rights of considerable value. With the cut in the dividend rate last year, the stock fell from about 200 to around 95. It is now quoted 171 bid, with offerings scarce.

REMEDIES FOR TZECHOSLOVAKIA REHABILITATION

LONDON, Oct. 2. (By Mail)—The Tzechoslovakian Chamber of Commerce has investigated questions relating to the control of exchange rates in Tzechoslovakia. Particular attention was given to the possibility of revising the export trade, and the prevention of the export of Tzechoslovakian currency into Austria and Germany.

The following remedies were suggested: Creation of an issue bank with a large bullion reserve; measures to facilitate reconstruction of economic activities in Tzechoslovakia; restriction of export permits; stricter customs control at frontiers; reduction of taxes and the granting of a moratorium in the glass industry. Measures to be adopted to reduce unemployment are also suggested: The purchase of rails and rolling stock for the state; the purchase of raw materials by the state, to be resold to manufacturers; resumption of the program of public works that was suspended; a grant of 100,000,000 kroner to unemployment funds, and Government control of prices, especially of agricultural products.

HARDWARE TRADE SHOWS CONFIDENCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Hardware Age in its weekly summary will say tomorrow: "Although we have progressed but a short distance in the month of October, there is a widespread feeling throughout all branches of the trade that the business for the current month will exceed that consumed during September."

Reports from the various trade centers throughout the country state that optimism and confidence in the future are general. "Price advances, although still numerous, are not being recorded with the frequency that characterized conditions of a few weeks ago. Further advances are predicted in a number of lines and these will take place in the near future."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Thursday; change in temperature; fresh south to southwest winds.

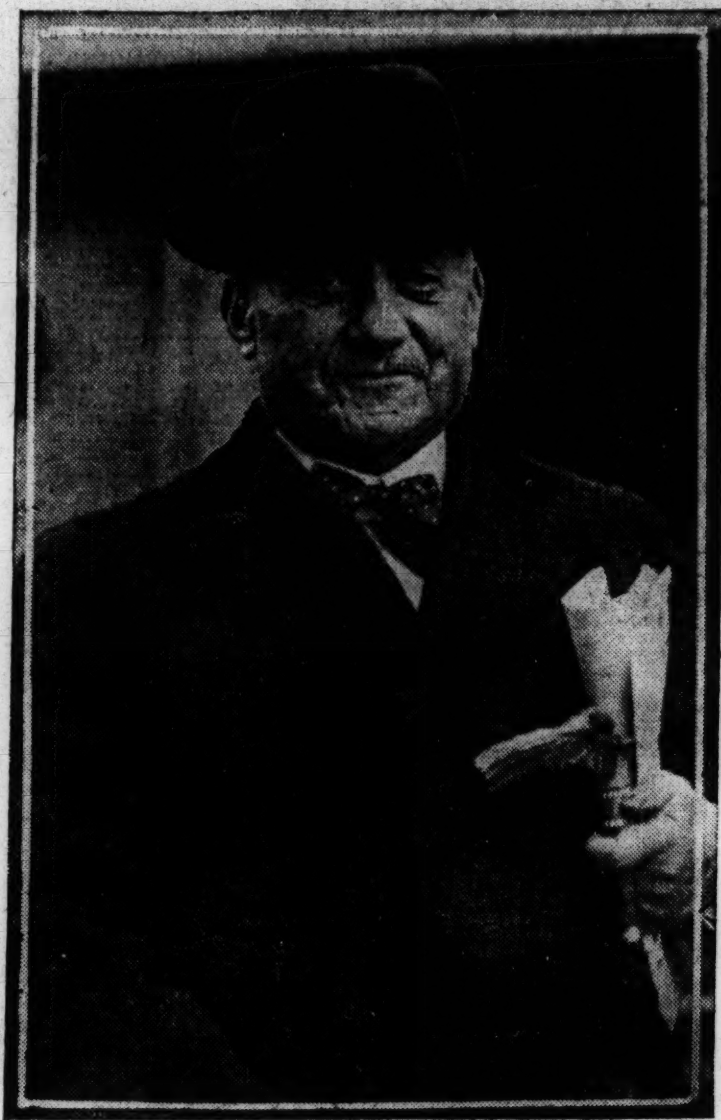
Southern New England: Unsettled, probably showers tonight and Thursday; somewhat cooler in Connecticut and western Massachusetts tonight; fresh southerly winds.

Northern New England: Unsettled, probably showers tonight and Thursday; cooler in Vermont; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

Weather Outlook
Pressure was high and rising Tuesday over the Canadian north and the northern Rocky Mountain region, and it remained high from the Gulf of St. Lawrence southward to Bermuda. The weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday in the south Atlantic and east Gulf states and Tennessee, while conditions will remain more or less unsettled in the sections farther north and showers are probable over a considerable portion of this area.

Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 72 Kansas City 50
Atlantic City 68 Memphis 52
Boston 58 Montreal 50
Buffalo 58 Nantucket 68
Calgary 28 New Orleans 68
Charleston 62 New York 70
Chicago 54 Philadelphia 58
Denver 42 Pittsburgh 54
Des Moines 48 Portland, Me. 54
Eastport 54 Portland, Ore. 54
Galveston 70 San Francisco 58
Hartford 54 St. Louis 60
Helena 34 St. Paul 58
Jacksonville 58 Washington 60



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Simon Bamberger

FOR an immigrant youth without friends or money eventually to rise to the position of chief executive of the State he was proud to call home, is a wonderful example of the opportunities the United States offers the foreign-born citizen. Such is the career of Simon Bamberger, who came to this country from Germany when a boy and became Governor of Utah.

After his arrival in New York he proceeded to Ohio, his first job being to set up ten-pins in a bowling alley. He soon learned English and then went to work in a store in Cincinnati. Some time later he journeyed to Missouri to join his brother in the management of a wholesale clothing house. He was employed in various lines of work in many different places during the next few years, eventually going to Salt Lake City, where he established a hotel.

He became interested in mining and was one of the pioneers of that industry in his State. The Eureka-Central mine was one of the most successful of any which he was connected. It proved a bonanza and Mr. Bamberger proceeded to help in the greater development of the State by applying his money and energy in the expansion of the coal fields of Sanpete County and to the building of the Sanpete Valley Railroad.

In 1890 he started what is now known as the Bamberger Electric Railway, which runs from Salt Lake City to Ogden. This became the pioneer electric interurban system of the Rocky Mountain country.

Mr. Bamberger was Governor of Utah from 1917 to 1921. He is president of the Bamberger Coal Company, treasurer of the Bamberger Electric Railway, and director of the Salt Lake Valley Loan & Trust Company.

ARMISTICE IN NEAR EAST HELPS LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Influenced by the signing of the armistice convention at Mudania by all the envoys, trading in securities on the stock exchange here was more brisk today. The favorable news from Mudania also created increased confidence in the market generally.

The gilt-edged list was especially aided and was buoyant. French loans also stiffened perceptibly and the gains were well maintained.

Home rails also moved forward. Argentine rails were cheerful at higher levels. Dollar descriptions were steady within narrow limits.

The oil group was hard, but operations were confined to professionals. Royal Dutch was 39 3/4, Shell Transport 45 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 2 1/2.

Diamond shares were strong, being aided by improved reports from the trade where upturns were noted in prices for stones.

Some industrial issues showed strength. Hudson Bay was 7 1/2-16. The rubber division was stable, but dealings lacked snap. Sentiment in Kaffirs was optimistic, and quotations held well.

ELECTRIC FERRY BOATS FOR SAN FRANCISCO BAY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4. (Special)—The San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railway Company, which operates ferries between San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley on San Francisco Bay, and also city and suburban car lines on the mainland side of the bay, will put into service early in January, 1923, two new electrically driven ferryboats, whose combined cost will be \$1,000,000.

The boats, to be known as the Hayward and the San Leandro, are under construction by the Los Angeles Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, at San Pedro. They were designed by John B. Matthews and Capt. J. E. Dorry of San Francisco. They will be all steel, virtually nonsinkable with a speed of 15 miles an hour.

Steam turbines operating generators which transmit current to motors on the propeller shafts, provide the power in each boat. The total passenger capacity will be 3000 persons each, with restaurant, lounge, ladies' rest rooms, lavatories and other equipment for the comfort of the passengers.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-ERN
August: 1922 1921
Gross \$244,762 \$247,331
Surplus 36,394 35,446
From Jan. 1: 1922 1921
Gross \$1,635,844 \$1,760,225
Surplus 136,068 85,270

SWISS NOW QUOTE AUSTRIAN CROWNS ONLY IN MILLIONS

GENEVA, Oct. 11. (By The Associated Press)—Austrian crowns are now quoted only in millions on the Geneva Stock Exchange.

The directors of the exchange decided today to transact business in Austrian currency only on that basis and this morning quoted 67 Swiss francs for a million crowns. They also are considering whether to limit quotations for German marks to millions.

The decision is expected to have considerable influence upon the other exchanges of Central Europe, as it practically controls the markets in these countries.

NEW HAVEN FINANCES IN GOOD POSITION

The New Haven Railroad is maintaining itself in a comfortable position with respect to working capital. On Aug. 31 it had total current assets of \$26,400,000, of which cash constituted more than \$10,200,000. Against this were current liabilities of approximately \$18,500,000, giving a net working capital of nearly \$8,000,000.

Of the current liabilities, traffic and car service balances payable to other roads accounted for nearly 50 per cent. The improvement in the New Haven's treasury position may be appreciated from the fact that on June 30, 1921, current liabilities exceeded current assets by \$3,490,879. Three months later this working capital deficiency had been reduced to \$1,432,877. By the end of 1921, New Haven had a net working capital in the meager sum of \$1,432,877, but on June 30 last it had been increased to \$9,764,162.

EXPORTATION OF LEATHER IS FAIR

The total value of leather exports from the United States in August, according to figures compiled by the hides and leather division of the United States Department of Commerce, were valued at \$8,573,318. On a quantity basis the August exports were 68 per cent of the average monthly shipments in the last three pre-war years.

Exports of upper leathers on a whole showed a slight increase, except in the case of side upper, including finished splits (not patent), calf and kid upper (not patent), sheep and lamb (not patent), and patent calf. Shipments of all classes of sole leather except chrome declined, as compared with the previous month. Glove leathers decreased about 30 per cent.

FARM LOANS INCREASE

ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.—Farm mortgage loans by the St. Paul Federal Land Bank in three months ended Sept. 30 aggregated \$7,025,300, bringing loans outstanding to \$71,694,900, compared with \$66,609,600 June 30.

GENERAL ELECTRIC HAS BIG GROWTH SINCE FOUNDING

Call for Redemption of Debentures Attests Strong Position

Announcement of the call for redemption on Feb. 1 next of the \$15,000,000 outstanding General Electric debenture 4s, 1940, attests the strong treasury position of the company. On Dec. 31 last, the date of the last published balance sheet, General Electric had \$190,345,000 current assets and only \$23,761,000 current liabilities. Cash alone amounted to \$39,889,000. Doubtless the treasury position has improved since that date. General Electric Company, incorporated in 1892, manufactures electrical apparatus and appliances of all kinds, has more than fulfilled the vision of its founders in its history of 29 years. In the first few years after organization, bookings ran about \$11,000,000 annually; in the peak year of 1920 new business booked was in excess of \$318,000,000. There is every reason to believe that the electrical industry in the next decade will enjoy expansion proportionate to that of the past 10 years.

The total outstanding stock, Jan. 31, 1923, was \$34,663,800. At the close of 1921 it had increased to \$172,194,300. The stock of General Electric issued in payment for properties acquired to form the new company was \$34,563,800 and 1000 shares of common were sold at par \$100. No additional stock was sold for cash until 1905. In 1899 the capital stock was reduced 40 per cent, to \$13,884,800, but was restored in 1893.

Since organization a total of \$37,784,100 stock has been issued for acquired properties. The initial issue for exchange of the stock of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company, the Thompson-Houston International Electric Company and the Edison General Electric Company in 1892 was \$34,563,800. For additional properties \$48,200 was issued in 1894 and 1895. The next acquisition was the Stanley G. I. Company in 1904, amounting to \$1,972,100. In 1920, \$1,200,000 was issued for the Independent Lamp & Wire Company.

The original authorized stock included \$50,000,000 common and \$10,000,000 7 per cent preferred. The preferred stock was canceled in 1901 for common. In 1905, the authorized capital was increased from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000; to \$80,000,000 in 1908; to \$105,000,000 in 1912; to \$125,000,000 in 1918; to \$175,000,000 in 1920, and to \$185,000,000 in 1921.

TRANSIT STOCK HIT BY NEW PLAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The drop in Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Monday's high of 24 to 11 1/2 Tuesday, and an eight-point decline in the certificates of deposit were generally attributed to the effect on the market of a new plan proposed Monday for the Interborough Consolidated Corporation stocks, caused by the elimination of the Interborough-Manhattan plan of readjustment of the holding company of the Interborough system.

Representatives of protective committees of Brooklyn Rapid Transit securities declared there were no recent developments in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit situation.

KRESGE COMPANY SALES EXPANDING

Sales of S. S. Kresge Company in the current year are expected to reach \$63,000,000, compared with \$55,000,000 in 1921. By Dec. 31, the company will have added 16 new stores to its chain, making the total number of stores in operation 212. The expansion of the company has been financed entirely out of earnings.

Despite the carrying out of a development program, stockholders have fared well. Holders of common stock since 1912 have received 45.5 per cent in cash and 134 per cent in stock, averaging 4.55 per cent in cash and 13.4 per cent in stock each year, or a combined average of 17.95 per cent.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Quoted by Wilson Hooker & Co.

Ask	Bid
*Am Glue com	124 78
do pf	124 78
*Arlington Mills	105 107
Bates Mfg Co	268 273
*Berkshire Cotton Mfg	238 242
Boston W H & R pf	96 100 1/2
Columbia Nat Life Ins	113 122
*Cornell Mills	83 ..
*Dartmouth Mfg com	260 280
*Douglas Shoe pf	94 96
Draper Corp	153 159
*Esmond Mills pf	97 101
*Farr Alpaca Co	161 ..
*Fisk Rubber 1st pf	60 64
Fairhaven Mills com	91 95
*Flint Mills	205 215
*Greenfield Tap & Die pf	99 100 1/2
*Greycliff Mills	220 225
*Haywood Wakefield pf	104 ..
*Hood Rubber pf	100 104 1/2
*Lawrence Gas Co	110 115
Library Bureau pf A	103 ..
*Ludlow Mfg Assoc	142 146
*Mass Cotton Mills	156 161
*Nashawana Mills	120 128
*Naumkeag Stm Ctn Co	235 ..
*Nonantum Spinning Co	88 92
*Pacific Mills	153 159 1/2
*Pepperell Mfg Co	160 161
*Plymouth Cordage	183 187
*Quilsett Mill com	270 ..
Regal Shoe pf	83 ..
*Sagamore Mfg com	315 ..
Sharpe Mfg com	107 ..
Union Twist Drill pf	82 85
U S Bobbin & Shuttle com	118 119 1/2
do pf	110 115
U S Envelope com	140 145
do pf	111 115
*Walter Baker & Co Ltd	119 122
*Wasson Mfg com	154 ..
*West Boylston Mfg com	100 103
*West Point Mfg com	80 82
Wickwire Spencer Steel pf	49 52
Yale & Towne Mfg com	805 815

*Tax exempt.

FEDERAL FUNDS WITHDRAWAL
The United States Government will withdraw \$4,000,000 from depositary banks in the New York district Friday.

WOOL DUTIES PROTEST CASES

Million Dollars of Refunds Involved—Concerns Interested

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. (Special)—Hearings in the so-called combing wool cases, conceded by customs officers at this port and at Boston, to involve more than \$1,000,000 in duty refunds, will be continued here before Judge McClelland of the Board of United States General Appraisers on Oct. 17. It is announced by Assistant Attorney-General William W. Hopkin, who personally is conducting the cases for the Government. Hearings were held in Boston the partly of this month and were continued to New York for the purpose of taking additional testimony.

These cases, arising under the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, have attracted wide attention in import and customs circles in view of the prominence of the concerns filing protests and because of the unusually large refunds at stake. Concerns which have filed protests include R. H. Macy & Co., B. Priestly & Co., S. Stein & Co., Wallace, Hoexter & Co., Milbank, Leaman & Co., J. F. Douglas & Co., Woods, Lowry & Co., Abraham & Straus, Hanger, Mead & Co., New York, and Adams & Leland, Ryder & Brown Company, Jeremiah Williams & Co., J. Kosland & Co., Cordingley & Co., and Halliwell, Jones & Donald, of Boston.

The Emergency Tariff Act imposed, in addition to the rates exacted in the tariff act of 1913, an additional duty of 45 cents a pound on all raw wool or articles made from wool known as "clothing wool." This clause was liberally interpreted by customs appraisers officers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with the result that practically every entry about which there existed the slightest doubt was assessed at the additional duty, leaving it to the importers to protest if dissatisfied.

Consequently thousands of protests have been filed awaiting the outcome of the test case heard at Boston, which case is to be argued at New York next week. The importers claim that the wool and the articles, the subject of these protests, should not have been placed within the classification of "clothing wool."

ESTIMATES SHOW A DECLINE IN WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A decline in the estimate of world wheat production, excluding that of Russia and Mexico, for this year was announced today by the Department of Agriculture. The output was estimated in the department's compilation at 3,012,339,000 bushels, compared with 3,192,037,000 bushels, the department advised, as compared with 3,275,588,000 last year. The new estimate shows a considerable increase over last year in the United States, from 794,893,000 bushels to 810,123,000, but an even greater ratio of decrease in France and Germany. The estimate places France's production at 235,380,000 bushels, compared with 323,467,000 in 1921, and Germany's at 67,670,000, compared with 107,788,000.

This year's estimated yield indicated, with stocks on hand as far as known, an available supply of 3,192,037,000 bushels, the department advised, as compared with 3,275,588,000 last year. The new estimate shows a considerable increase over last year in the United States, from 794,893,000 bushels to 810,123,000, but an even greater ratio of decrease in France and Germany. The estimate places France's production at 235,380,000 bushels, compared with 323,467,000 in 1921, and Germany's at 67,670,000, compared with 107,788,000.

The proposal will be voted on at a special meeting called for Nov. 15.

The directors withheld action on the regular cash dividend of 75 per cent stock, but declared the regular quarterly dividend on preferred stock, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 17.

BIG NEW PAPER CONCERN FORMED

The United States Consul-General at Vancouver, B. C., reports to the United States Department of Commerce that a company has been organized under the name of the "Wigwam Pulp & Paper Company" for the purpose of erecting a large pulp and paper plant at Phillips Bridge, nine miles from Elko, B. C. The contract for the first unit of this plant has been awarded to McDougall-McNeill, Ltd., engineers of Essondale, B. C. This unit is estimated to cost about \$3,500,000 and will produce 100,000 tons of paper daily.

Two additional units will be constructed as soon as the first unit is in operation. The total capacity is to be 300,000 tons of paper a day and the cost is estimated at about \$13,000,000. Work on the project is to be begun immediately and pushed as rapidly as weather permits. The power dam will require about 35,000 cubic yards of concrete and it is estimated that the site will yield 100,000 horsepower.

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RAILROADS IN AUGUST LOSE SOME HEADWAY

Net Return on Tentative Valuation Lowest Since May, 1921—Strikes Chief Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENT

OIL SHARES IN

URGENT DEMAND
AGAIN TODAYMexican Petroleum Spectacular
Feature of Trading—
Biscuit Up

Renewal of the heavy buying of oil shares imparted a strong tone to the opening of today's New York stock market. Steels, equipments, rails and public utilities all made moderate gains. One thousand shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey sold at the opening between 236 and 238, and the stock then advanced to 240, as compared with a close of 233 yesterday.

Mexican Petroleum shot up to 202½, or within 2 points of the year's high, on a gain of nearly 9 points. Pan American A and B established new peak prices on gains of more than 5 points each. Standard Oil of California improved 1½, and most of the other oils advanced fractionally.

Gains of ¾ to 1½ were registered by American Locomotive common and preferred, Baldwin, U. S. Steel, Crucible and Gulf States steels. American Express moved up 4 points to a new peak price and Consolidated Gas rose 1½.

The advance in rails was led by Lackawanna, up 1½. Internal Combustion, up 2½, and National Biscuit, up 3½, were other individual strong spots. Weakness was noted in Davison Chemical, off 2½, and American Car, off 3.

Rails Stem Decline

Initial strength of high-priced oils was followed by periods of profit taking, which carried them down 3 to 5 points below their early high. This temporarily unsettled the rest of the list, reactions of a point or more taking place in Crucible and Gulf States steels, Studebaker, American Locomotive, Baldwin, American Smelting, and Corn Products.

The latest supporting influence was provided by a broad demand for railroad shares, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Chicago Northwestern, Norfolk & Western, Reading, New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Atchafalaya, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, and Rock Island improving 1 to 2½ points.

This manifestation of strength caused a rally in oils and other industrial shares, American Express extending its gain to 6 points, National Biscuit climbing 3½ to a new top price.

Mexican Petroleum rebounded to 203½, a new high on the movement, and Standard Oil of New Jersey touched 239.

Call money opened and renewed at 5½ per cent.

Changes Erratic

Erratic fluctuations in the high-priced shares characterized the early afternoon market.

After climbing to 205½, the highest price of the year, Mexican Petroleum dropped below 201. American Radiator sank from 129 to 125 on the announcement of the stock dividend of 50 per cent. in common stock. National Biscuit sold off from 211 to 203½.

Meanwhile, Dupont jumped 5 points, Jersey Central 4½ to a new high level, and Otis Elevator 3½.

Sugars were absorbed on the further advance in prices of the raw and refined products, and Timken Roller Bearing established a new peak figure. Marine preferred was marked up 2 points, but United Fruit fell to a similar extent.

Fluctuations in the recognized leaders were kept within moderate bounds, with prices, however, inclining upward, despite free offerings from speculative sources.

Bonds Rather Soft

Irregular price changes took place in today's early dealings in bonds, with the declines outnumbering the gains.

Foreign bonds were particularly erratic. Danish Municipal 8's, Series A, Seine 7's, Lyons 6's and Bordeaux 6's moved to higher ground; the last two at gains of a point or more, while Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 6's, Japan 4's and Harbelle 6's were sold at concessions.

The conflicting movements in railroad mortgages were illustrated by the course of Norfolk & Western Convertible 6's, which sold off a point at the opening, made up their loss and then climbed 1½ points higher. Missouri Pacific 4's and Wabash First 5's registered fractional gains, but Louisville & Nashville 4's, Northern Pacific 5's, Reading 4's, and Chicago & Alton 3½'s were reactionary.

Local tractions, which had displayed marked strength earlier in the week, were inclined to ease, as were the active industrial issues.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Alpha Mines	High	Low	Close
Bagdad Silver	11	11	11
Bay State Gas	07	07	07
Boston & Montana	12	12	12
Chief Cons Min.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Colorado Mng	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Crystal Copper	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Eureka	27	27	27
Gold Road	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gold Road	31	31	31
Iron Cap	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Mexican Verde Dev.	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Mexican Copper	24	24	24
New Rilla Min.	21	21	21
Palladium Copper	05	05	05
So States Cons	12	12	12
Verde Verde Dev.	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Verde Central Copper	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Verde Mines	38	38	38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	12.45	12.50	12.45
Nov.	12.30	12.35	12.30
Dec.	12.15	12.20	12.15
Jan.	12.00	12.05	12.00
Feb.	11.85	11.90	11.85
Mar.	11.70	11.75	11.70
Apr.	11.55	11.60	11.55
May	11.40	11.45	11.40
June	11.25	11.30	11.25
July	11.10	11.15	11.10
Aug.	10.95	11.00	10.95
Sept.	10.80	10.85	10.80
Oct.	10.65	10.70	10.65
Nov.	10.50	10.55	10.50
Dec.	10.35	10.40	10.35
Jan.	10.20	10.25	10.20
Feb.	10.05	10.10	10.05
Mar.	9.90	9.95	9.90
Apr.	9.75	9.80	9.75
May	9.60	9.65	9.60
June	9.45	9.50	9.45
July	9.30	9.35	9.30
Aug.	9.15	9.20	9.15
Sept.	9.00	9.05	9.00
Oct.	8.85	8.90	8.85
Nov.	8.70	8.75	8.70
Dec.	8.55	8.60	8.55
Jan.	8.40	8.45	8.40
Feb.	8.25	8.30	8.25
Mar.	8.10	8.15	8.10
Apr.	7.95	8.00	7.95
May	7.80	7.85	7.80
June	7.65	7.70	7.65
July	7.50	7.55	7.50
Aug.	7.35	7.40	7.35
Sept.	7.20	7.25	7.20
Oct.	7.05	7.10	7.05
Nov.	6.90	6.95	6.90
Dec.	6.75	6.80	6.75
Jan.	6.60	6.65	6.60
Feb.	6.45	6.50	6.45
Mar.	6.30	6.35	6.30
Apr.	6.15	6.20	6.15
May	6.00	6.05	6.00
June	5.85	5.90	5.85
July	5.70	5.75	5.70
Aug.	5.55	5.60	5.55
Sept.	5.40	5.45	5.40
Oct.	5.25	5.30	5.25
Nov.	5.10	5.15	5.10
Dec.	4.95	5.00	4.95
Jan.	4.80	4.85	4.80
Feb.	4.65	4.70	4.65
Mar.	4.50	4.55	4.50
Apr.	4.35	4.40	4.35
May	4.20	4.25	4.20
June	4.05	4.10	4.05
July	3.90	3.95	3.90
Aug.	3.75	3.80	3.75
Sept.	3.60	3.65	3.60
Oct.	3.45	3.50	3.45
Nov.	3.30	3.35	3.30
Dec.	3.15	3.20	3.15
Jan.	3.00	3.05	3.00
Feb.	2.85	2.90	2.85
Mar.	2.70	2.75	2.70
Apr.	2.55	2.60	2.55
May	2.40	2.45	2.40
June	2.25	2.30	2.25
July	2.10	2.15	2.10
Aug.	1.95	2.00	1.95
Sept.	1.80	1.85	1.80
Oct.	1.65	1.70	1.65
Nov.	1.50	1.55	1.50
Dec.	1.35	1.40	1.35
Jan.	1.20	1.25	1.20
Feb.	1.05	1.10	1.05
Mar.	0.90	0.95	0.90
Apr.	0.75	0.80	0.75
May	0.60	0.65	0.60
June	0.45	0.50	0.45
July	0.30	0.35	0.30
Aug.	0.15	0.20	0.15
Sept.	0.00	0.05	0.00
Oct.	-0.15	-0.10	-0.15
Nov.	-0.30	-0.25	-0.30
Dec.	-0.45	-0.40	-0.45
Jan.	-0.60	-0.55	-0.60
Feb.	-0.75	-0.70	-0.75
Mar.	-0.90	-0.85	-0.90
Apr.	-1.05	-1.00	-1.05
May	-1.20	-1.15	-1.20
June	-1.35	-1.30	-1.35
July	-1.50	-1.45	-1.50
Aug.	-1.65	-1.60	-1.65
Sept.	-1.80	-1.75	-1.80
Oct.	-1.95	-1.90	-1.95
Nov.	-2.10	-2.05	-2.10
Dec.	-2.25	-2.20	-2.25
Jan.	-2.40	-2.35	-2.40
Feb.	-2.55	-2.50	-2.55
Mar.	-2.70	-2.65	-2.70
Apr.	-2.85	-2.80	-2.85
May	-3.00	-2.95	-3.00
June	-3.15	-3.10	-3.15
July	-3.30	-3.25	-3.30
Aug.	-3.45	-3.40	-3.45
Sept.	-3.60	-3.55	-3.60
Oct.	-3.75	-3.70	-3.75
Nov.	-3.90	-3.85	-3.90
Dec.	-4.05	-4.00	-4.05
Jan.	-4.20	-4.15	-4.20
Feb.	-4.35	-4.30	-4.35
Mar.	-4.50	-4.45	-4.50
Apr.	-4.65	-4.60	-4.65
May	-4.80	-4.75	-4.80
June	-4.95	-4.90	-4.95
July	-5.10	-5.05	-5.10
Aug.	-5.25	-5.20	-5.25
Sept.	-5.40	-5.35	-5.40
Oct.	-5.55	-5.50	-5.55
Nov.	-5.70	-5.65	-5.70
Dec.	-5.85	-5.80	-5.85
Jan.	-6.00	-5.95	-6.00
Feb.	-6.15	-6.10	-6.15
Mar.	-6.30	-6.25	-6.30
Apr.	-6.45	-6.40	-6.45
May	-6.60	-6.55	-6.60
June	-6.75	-6.70	-6.75
July	-6.90	-6.85	-6.90
Aug.	-7.05	-7.00	-7.05
Sept.	-7.20	-7.15	-7.20
Oct.	-7.35	-7.30	-7.35
Nov.	-7.50	-7.45	-7.50
Dec.	-7.65	-7.60	-7.65
Jan.	-7.80	-7.75	-7.80
Feb.	-7.95	-7.90	-7.95
Mar.	-8.10	-8.05	-8.10
Apr.	-8.25	-8.20	-8.25
May	-8.40	-8.35	-8.40
June	-8.55	-8.50	-8.55
July	-8.70	-8.65	-8.70
Aug.	-8.85	-8.80	-8.85
Sept.	-9.00	-8.95	-9.00
Oct.	-9.15	-9.10	-9.15
Nov.	-9.30	-9.25	-9.30
Dec.	-9.45	-9.40	-9.45
Jan.	-9.60	-9.55	-9.60
Feb.	-9.75	-9.70	-9.75
Mar.	-9.90	-9.85	-9.90
Apr.	-10.05	-10.00	-10.05
May	-10.20	-10.15	-10.20
June	-10.35	-10.30	-10.35
July	-10.50	-10.45	-10.50
Aug.	-10.65	-10.60	-10.65
Sept.	-10.80	-10.75	-10.80
Oct.	-10.95	-10.90	-10.95
Nov.	-11.10	-11.05	-11.10
Dec.	-11.25	-11.20	-11.25
Jan.	-11.40	-11.35	-11.40
Feb.	-11.55	-11.50	-11.55
Mar.	-11.70	-11.65	-11.70
Apr.	-11.85	-11.80	-11.85
May	-12.00	-11.95	-12.00
June	-12.15	-12.10	-12.15
July	-12.30	-12.25	-12.30
Aug.	-12.45	-12.40	-12.45
Sept.	-12.60	-12.55	-12.60
Oct.	-12.75	-12.70	-12.75
Nov.	-12.90	-12.85	-12.90
Dec.	-13.05	-13.00	-13.05
Jan.	-13.20	-13.15	-13.20
Feb.	-13.35	-13.30	-13.35
Mar.	-13.50	-13.45	-13.50
Apr.	-13.65	-13.60	-13.65
May	-13.80	-13.75	-13.80
June	-13.95	-13.90	-13.95
July	-14.10	-14.05	-14.10
Aug.	-14.25	-14.20	-14.25
Sept.	-14.40	-14.35	-14.40
Oct.	-14.55	-14.50	-14.55
Nov.	-14.70	-14.65	-14.70
Dec.	-14.85	-14.80	-14.85
Jan.	-15.00	-14.95	-15.00
Feb.	-15.15	-15.10	-15.15
Mar.	-15.30	-15.25	-15.30
Apr.	-15.45	-15.40	-15.45
May	-15.60	-15.55	-15.60
June	-15.75	-15.70	-15.75
July	-15.90	-15.85	-15.90
Aug.	-16.05	-16.00	-16.05
Sept.	-16.20	-16.15	-16.20
Oct.	-16.35	-16.30	-16.35
Nov.	-16.50	-16.45	-16.50
Dec.	-16.65	-16.60	-16.65
Jan.	-16.80	-16.75	-16.80
Feb.	-16.95	-16.90	-16.95
Mar.	-17.10	-17.05	-17.10
Apr.	-17.25	-17.20	-17.25
May	-17.40	-17.35	-17.40
June	-17.55	-17.50	-17.55
July	-17.70	-17.65	-17.70
Aug.	-17.85	-17.80	-17.85
Sept.	-18.00	-17.95	-18.00
Oct.	-18.15	-18.10	-18.15
Nov.	-18.30	-18.25	-18.30
Dec.	-18.45	-18.40	-18.45
Jan.	-18.60	-18.55	-18.60
Feb.	-18.75	-18.70	-18.75
Mar.	-18.90	-18.85	-18.90
Apr.	-19.05	-19.00	-19.05
May	-19.20	-19.15	-19.20
June	-19.35	-19.30	-19.35
July	-19.50	-19.45	-19.50
Aug.	-19.65	-19.60	-19.65
Sept.	-19.80	-19.75	-19.80
Oct.	-19.95	-19.90	-19.95
Nov.	-20.10	-20.05	-20.10
Dec.	-20.25	-20.20	-20.25
Jan.	-20.40	-20.35	-20.40
Feb.	-20.55	-20.50	-20.55
Mar.	-20.70	-20.65	-20.70
Apr.	-20.85	-20.80	-20.85
May	-21.00	-20.95	-21.00
June	-21.15	-21.10	-21.15
July	-21.30	-21.25	-21.30
Aug.	-21.45	-21.40	-21.45
Sept.	-21.60	-21.55	-21.60
Oct.	-21.75	-21.70	-21.75
Nov.	-21.90	-21.85	-21.90
Dec.	-22.05	-22.00	-22.05
Jan.	-22.20	-22.15	-22.20
Feb.	-22.35	-22.30	-22.35
Mar.	-22.50	-22.45	-22.50
Apr.	-22.65	-22.60	-22.65
May	-22.80	-22.75	-22.80
June	-22.95	-22.90	-

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNITED STATES' AUGUST EXPORTS SHOW DECLINE

On Other Hand Value of Imports Soars Under Rush to Benefit by Former Tariff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—United States' export trade with Europe had a marked decline in August, dropping to \$155,000,000, as compared with \$206,000,000 in August, 1921. However, the value of goods imported from Europe jumped upward as importers hurried shipments across the Atlantic in a race against the final enactment of the American tariff legislation.

The import total for August as announced by the Commerce Department today, along with other trade figures, was \$85,000,000, compared with \$59,000,000 the similar month last year.

Trade with South America increased, both imports and exports showing a gain over August, 1921. Exports to South America were \$19,000,000, as compared with \$14,000,000 a year ago. Imports were \$27,000,000 as compared with \$24,000,000 last year.

Figures for the eight months ended with August show that gradual progress is being made toward a balance of trade with both Europe and South America. Exports to Europe for the last eight months were \$1,310,000,000, compared with \$1,682,000,000 in the first eight months of 1921 and imports from Europe were \$601,000,000, as compared with \$492,000,000 for the similar period of last year.

Exports to South America for the eight-month period this year totaled \$141,000,000, compared with \$215,000,000 for the corresponding period last year. Imports from South America have totaled \$214,000,000 up to the end of last August, while last year at the similar time they had aggregated \$207,000,000.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—	Boston New York
Overnight—	5% 5 1/2%
Outside—	4 1/2% 4 3/4%
Year money—	4 1/2% 4 3/4%
Customers'—	4 1/2% 4 3/4%
Indiv. cus. col. loans—	5% 5 1/2%

Today's money market was very low.

Imports of American cotton goods during the first six months of 1922 were satisfactory, especially in the case of piece goods, which equaled the total for 1921. Germany is offering strong competition in South African markets. Imports from that country are rated at 226 per cent above the 1921 level.

The stock market shows distinct signs of improvement and a tendency toward more speculative issues has been manifested. The number of insolvencies during the first half of 1922 was exceeded only by those of 1921.

The gold-mining industry continues its improvement. The August output is best in recent years. In many circles this improvement is attributed to greater efficiency and decreased costs of production. Government receipts have not equaled the budget estimates, but it is expected that by the end of the fiscal year a balance will be struck.

The South African export market is good. Demand is strong and a good wool season is expected. The unemployment returns throughout the Rand district show satisfactory signs of improvement. Large numbers of people who are out of work are being gradually absorbed in the various industries.

During the month of July, 44,865 persons received relief at Johannesburg as compared with 63,590 during June, a decrease of approximately 19,000. Furthermore, employment in the major industries shows signs of improvement.

In the three major branches of the mining industries, namely, gold, coal and diamonds, the August employment figures stood at 188,453 as compared with 186,468 during July. The coal mines, however, show a slight decrease in the numbers employed, the August figures being 12,270 as compared with 12,571 during July.

At the Maize Conference it was estimated that the total yield of maize throughout the Union would be 10,000,000 bags. Local consumption amounts to approximately 9,000,000 bags, leaving an estimated surplus available for export of only approximately 1,000,000 bags. Expectations of the harvest for small agricultural products are satisfactory.

AUGUST GERMAN STATE RECEIPTS SHOW BIG GAIN

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—German Government receipts for August totaled 54,220,000,000 marks, compared with 39,440,000,000 in July, 32,180,000,000 in June, and 8,060,000,000 in August, 1921. Receipts for the first five months of the fiscal year were 173,800,000,000 marks, compared with 41,000,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1921. Of this 31,470,000,000 in August came from taxes, compared with 21,550,000,000 in July, 17,780,000,000 in June and 5,150,000,000 in July, 1921.

The forced loan in August yielded 1,880,000,000 marks, and 15,050,000,000 marks came from railroads, compared with 15,400,000,000 in July. Posts yielded 2,820,000,000 marks in August, compared with 2,490,000,000 in July. Taxes for the first five months brought 101,600,000,000 marks, compared with 108,700,000,000 estimated for entire fiscal year.

The increase in German treasury bills in the last 10 days of 89,756,000,000 to 450,900,000,000 Sept. 30 was caused mainly by expenditures to fulfill the peace treaty, for increased wages to state officials and advances to municipalities and federal states.

LESS STRINGENCY IN MONEY MARKET OF SOUTH AFRICA

Export Business Fair—Crop Outlook Good—Building Active and Unemployment Less

The financial situation in South Africa has eased, says a cable to the United States Department of Commerce, and less stringency is noted in the money market. Bills are being paid, but wholesale buying has been restricted somewhat due to apprehension in commercial circles.

The general building and construction program has been large and continues to improve. Sales of motor cars during the month of September were very low.

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At the Maize Conference it was estimated that the total yield of maize throughout the Union would be 10,000,000 bags. Local consumption amounts to approximately 9,000,000 bags, leaving an estimated surplus available for export of only approximately 1,000,000 bags. Expectations of the harvest for small agricultural products are satisfactory.

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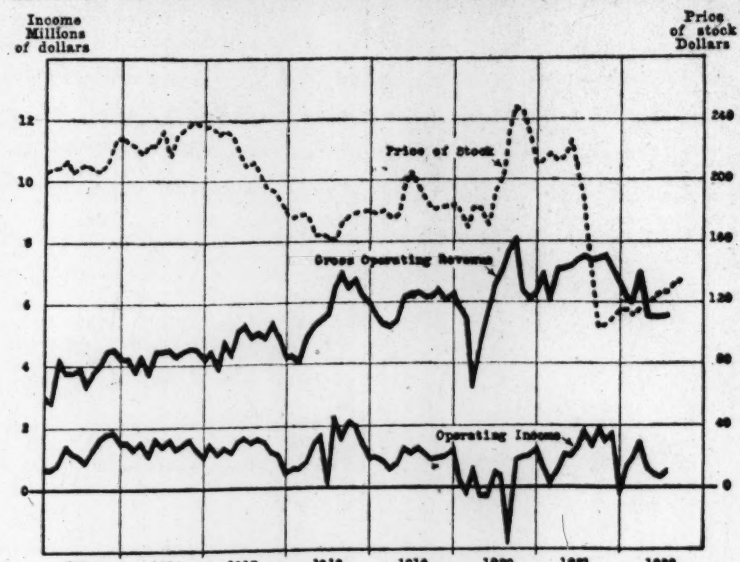
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Lackawanna's Revenue and Stock Prices Since 1914



In respect to gross operating revenue and operating income, Lackawanna's progress differs very little from that of other lines. There is the same extreme irregularity in gross and net from the beginning of 1918, culminating in 1920, when the heavy lines representing gross revenue and operating income moved directly away from one another during most of the year. Relatively greater stabilization marks 1921, while in the decreases in both items during 1922 the effect of the coal strike is seen.

The increase in the price of the stock during 1920 from about 165 to above 260 was the result of demand in anticipation of the distribution of the company's coal lands.

The almost perpendicular decline the following year was nominal rather than real, since the declaration of a stock dividend of 100 per cent naturally cut the value per share in half.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT STOCK IS SOLD

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Most of the capital stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 339,128 shares, was disposed of today for \$1,750,000, subject to federal court approval, at a sale conducted by James M. Sheffield, representing the Empire Trust Company as trustee in bankruptcy for the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the holding organization.

The purchasing offer was made by attorneys representing Grayson M. P. Murphy, Frank L. Polk and Guy E. Tripp, who, in turn, represent a voting trust to be formed under the new Interborough reorganization plan.

The stock was held by the Empire Trust Company as collateral for a bond issue. Its sale was over objection by non-assenting security holders who said they had received no definite statement of the Interborough's value or its assets.

Federal Judge Mayer will be asked to approve the sale next Friday afternoon.

Since the total authorized outstanding stock of the Interborough is 350,000 shares, control of its subway and elevated railway system in New York City goes with the stock sold today.

DIVIDENDS

Michigan Drop Forge Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common and an extra of 25 cents a share, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

F. W. Woolworth Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10. Directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Union Tank Car Company declared the quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on the common and preferred stocks, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 6.

Gillette Safety Razor Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$3, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15. State Theater Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Burns Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 extra on class A common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on class B common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Loew's Boston Theaters Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Iron Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

LEATHER TRADE IMPROVES
CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Improvement in the leather trade seems general. Some tanners have done good business at their prices, and others are holding for their price. Heavy leathers are in light supply. Oak sole stock is firm. Approaching holidays have strengthened the bag and case trade. Heavy harness goods continue strong.

HOME SAVINGS BANK ELECTION
At the meeting of the trustees of the Home Savings Bank, J. Henry Russell was elected vice-president, to succeed Henry C. Jackson. Trustees declared the regular semi-annual interest of 2 1/2 per cent. With this dividend added, deposits will approximate \$26,600,000, a new high record.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT
LONDON, Oct. 11.—The production of gold at the Rand in September was 747,683 ounces, compared with 752,490 in August and 691,096 in September, 1921.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Chicago Board of Trade directors have voted to test the constitutionality of the grain trade act.

The French Department of Labor figures show only 3350 unemployed persons throughout the republic as of Sept. 1.

Employment in New York State increased 2 per cent during August; 160,000. Foreigners have been added to payrolls since August, 1921.

The income of the United Garment Workers for the year was \$1,101,201; expenditures \$1,092,631. The total assets are \$241,711.

The United States Treasury Department says no new tax levy will be necessary to meet the deficit as of June 30, next, estimated at \$550,000,000.

Alvin Untermeyer, in a letter to the directors of the Pierce Oil Corporation, says he is the largest holder of Pierce Oil preferred stock, and that his family's investment therein is \$2,000,000.

The Amoskeag mills in Manchester, N. H., are contemplating opening one of four main mills closed since February. About 15 per cent of the department of Swiss banks. Greeks expect Mustafa Kemal Pasha to demand a heavy war indemnity.

Aldermen of Nashua, N. H., have voted tax exemptions for 10 years to the J. P. McElwain Company and the Paterson Realty Company in a new enterprise for the manufacture of shoes in that city.

The Paterson Realty Company has begun the construction of a modern plant for the McElwain Company, to cost \$30,000. The stock market prices of Standard Oil stocks have appreciated nearly \$1,000,000,000 from the low prices of the year. Standard Oil of New Jersey shares, at 23 1/2, show an appreciation of \$25,000,000. Standard Oil of New York, \$27 1/2, 000,000. Standard Oil of Indiana, more than \$150,000,000. Standard Oil of California, \$140,000,000.

A 16-story office building north of the Grand Central station to straddle Park Avenue, between Forty-Fifth and Forty-Sixth streets, is planned by the New York Central Railroad. The company must get air rights from the city to the street to overhead. The scheme involves a system of viaducts practically encircling the Grand Central Terminal.

Lloyd's Register shows a world-wide slump in shipbuilding with the great loss in the United States. The United States is now building 6 per cent of the world's tonnage, England 34 per cent and other maritime nations 54 per cent. America's decline since 1914 the peak level has been 4,036,000 tons of the world's decline of 5,346,000 tons.

Public Utility Earnings
LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC
August—1922 1921
Gross—\$244,762 \$247,131
Net—70,747 70,303
Surplus—36,394 35,446

Gross—1,635,544 1,760,225
Net—412,471 316,019
Surplus—136,066 35,270

DEBT ENVOY COMING LATER
LONDON, Oct. 11.—Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will head the British debt funding mission to the United States to arrange for the payment of the British war debt, will not sail next week as reported. He will leave later in the month.

SCRAMBLE FOR PIG IRON
LONDON, Oct. 11.—Scarcity of spot pig iron offerings has resulted in a scramble for fair-sized parcels. Prices are expected to advance.

SUGAR PRICE ADVANCED
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The American Sugar Refining Company has advanced the price of refined sugar 15 points to 6.75 cents a pound.

CANADIAN GRAIN MARKETING
MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—The Canadian Pacific road from Sept. 1 to Oct. 5 marketed 63,272,864 bushels of grain, compared with the previous high record of 32,023,000 bushels in 1915.

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold sold the following securities at auction today:
14 Hamilton Woolen 85 1/2, up 5 1/2.
2 Hill Mfg rights 16 1/2 and 15 1/2.
5 Wamsutter Mills 14 1/2, up 13.
10 Ann. Mfg. com, 103 1/2.
30 Lewis State Theater com 7 1/2.
100 Copley Sq. Trust 26 1/2, up 3 1/2.
10 Olympia Theaters pfd. 50.
10 do common 8 1/2.
10 Great Northern Paper 41 1/2.

*EX-dividend.
YOUNG VANDERBILT A CLERK
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—William H. Vanderbilt, son of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, has decided to become a banker and has begun work at the bottom of the business ladder as a clerk in the United States Trust Company in Wall Street. The heir to the Vanderbilt fortune will be 21 years of age next month.

ROY J. FOSTER & CO., Inc.
New England Investments
10 STATE STREET, BOSTON 9
This is one of the Foster underwritings, none of which has ever passed a dividend.

INDUSTRY OF ITALY HAVING GOOD REVIVAL

Favorable Feature Is Increase in Money Available for General Business Purposes

The outstanding feature of developments in Italian economic activities lately, as reported to the United States Department of Commerce, is the renewal of industrial activity and the improved outlook for Italian industry in general.

The textile, metallurgical, and automotive industries are all active—the Fiat automobile factory to the extent of working night shifts.

More funds are now available for investment in industrial and commercial enterprises because the reduction of last spring in the interest rate on short time Treasury notes has tended to turn capital from that form of investment. New capital invested in August was almost double the amount of withdrawals.

The unfavorable features of the situation are that the demand for many commodities is slack because of high prices; that some damage has been done to crops by drought, and that the increase of imports, coupled with a decline in exports, has increased the unfavorable balance of trade.

Coal Demand Light
There is little demand for coal, because of the high exchange, but prices are firm. The price of hemp is sustained, although export demands are wanting. There is little call for vegetable oil, and the price is declining.

The exports of lemons have been small, shippers have had many losses, and the general outlook is unfavorable. Prices for cereals remain steady, but the demand is light.

The lack of rain and the intense heat damaged the corn crop to some extent, but rains which have fallen recently have improved conditions for autumn plowing.

At Milan, with the beginning of autumn activity, conditions are considered satisfactory and better than last year. There has been a good movement of the best grade of raw silk. The price has increased and there is a fair demand for the finished product.

Cotton mills in this district are active and are buying considerably. There is an indication of renewed activity in the metallurgical industry.

The grape harvest was of good quality, and the general outlook is favorable.

Crops Are Saved
At Naples business was so good at the sample fair that the closing date was extended two days. The long continued drought has been broken, and the rain came in time to save the olive crop, prospects for which are good.

The short hemp acreage has caused an increase of nearly 25 per cent in prices. Nut crops are excellent in quality, although below normal in quantity; the price has declined.

The local industrial depression continues and has been emphasized by the fall in the lire.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Auction sales of securities today by R. L. Day & Co. included the following:
5 Turner Falls Power & Electric 103 1/2.
10 Library Bureau pr "B" 104, up 1 1/2.
5 Cambridge Gas Light 202, up 4.
25 Revere Folding Machine 15 1/2.
3 Fall River (Mass.) Gas Works 212, off 4.
10 Draper Corp 167 1/2, off 3.
3 U S Envelope pfd 112, up 3.
4 Lyman Mills 182 1/2.
10 Natl Shawmut Bank (Boston) 254, unchanged.

4 Union Cotton Mfr 219 1/2, up 18 1/2.
210 Tremont & Suffolk M 130, unchanged.
10 Boston & Prov R R Corp 161 1/2, off 1 1/2.
5 American Glue com 85 1/2, up 10 1/2.
12 Sullivan Machinery 49 1/2.
10 Cambridge Gas Light 200 1/2, up 2 1/2.
25 Orpheum Circuit, Inc. pfd. 95.

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5 Wamsutter Mills 14 1/2, up 13.
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30 Lewis State Theater com 7 1/2.
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NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The American Sugar Refining Company has advanced the price of refined sugar 15 points to 6.75 cents a pound.

CANADIAN GRAIN MARKETING
MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—The Canadian Pacific road from Sept. 1 to Oct. 5 marketed 63,272,864 bushels of grain, compared with the previous high record of 32,023,000 bushels in 1915.

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold sold the following securities at auction today:
14 Hamilton Woolen 85 1/2, up 5 1/2.
2 Hill Mfg rights 16 1/2 and 15 1/2.
5 Wamsutter Mills 14 1/2, up 13.
10 Ann. Mfg. com, 103 1/2.
30 Lewis State Theater com 7 1/2.
100 Copley Sq. Trust 26 1/2, up 3 1/2.
10 Olympia Theaters pfd. 50.
10 do common 8 1/2.
10 Great Northern Paper 41 1/2.

*EX-dividend.
YOUNG VANDERBILT A CLERK
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—William H. Vanderbilt, son of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, has decided to become a banker and has begun work at the bottom of the business ladder as a clerk in the United States Trust Company in Wall Street. The heir to the Vanderbilt fortune will be 21 years of age next month.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (Special).—Pieces of aluminum, measuring 15 by 19 inches and 19 gauge in thickness, especially designed and employed for use in making kitchen utensils, were the subject of an opinion by the Board of United States General Appraisers in favor of the Government.

These pieces of aluminum, the board concludes in overruling protests of the American Foreign Service Corporation, were properly assessed at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 167 of the tariff act of 1913 for "articles or wares not specially provided for."

It composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum... whether partly or wholly manufactured. The protesters claimed duty at 3 1/2 cents a pound under paragraph 143 of the tariff act.

WOOLWORTH CO. TO RETIRE ALL OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK

NEW YORK, Oct

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS COLLETT IS
DEFEATED, 1 UP

Mrs. J. V. Hurd Conquers
Champion in Great 19-Hole
Battle

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special)—Miss Glenna Collett of the Rhode Island Country Club, has lost one of her championship titles as she was defeated this morning in the second round of match play of the Women's Golf Association of Boston championship tournament on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club by Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Belmont Spring Country Club, 1 up after a great 19-hole battle.

Miss Collett won this title last year and was defending. Mrs. Hurd is a former United States and British champion, having won those titles a few years ago as Miss D. C. Campbell. Those two stars gave a splendid exhibition of golf, especially on their inward journey when Miss Collett turned in a card of 41 for the last nine holes to 42 for Mrs. Hurd. Their outward journey was not as good as Mrs. Hurd took 47 for the first nine holes to 45 for Miss Collett.

While Miss Collett covered the first nine holes in two strokes less than Mrs. Hurd, a 7 for Miss Collett at the second being approximated, the two golfers turned for home all even. Mrs. Hurd took the lead at the twelfth with a par 4. The thirteenth was halved in 3 and Mrs. Hurd made it 2 up by taking the fourteenth when she sank a 15-foot putt for a par 4. Miss Collett was on in 2 but required three putts. Going to the seventeenth Miss Collett made a beautiful drive to within eight feet of the hole and won with a fine 3. She played brilliantly at the eighteenth and won it in par 4, evening the match. At the extra hole Miss Collett missed her second mashie shot and as Mrs. Hurd was on in 2 she won the hole and match with a 4. It was really the three putts which Miss Collett took at the fourteenth and fifteenth holes that cost her the match.

Miss E. M. Gordon of the Wannamoisett Country Club, who won the qualifying medal, came through to the third round by defeating Miss Elizabeth O'Gorman, Metacomet Country Club, in an indifferent match, 5 and 4. Miss Gordon was 2 up at the turn.

Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex Country Club, a former champion, had a rather easy time defeating Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester Country Club, 5 and 3, while Mrs. L. Q. White, Cohasset, defeated Miss Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn Country Club, 3 and 2. The summary:

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF
BOSTON CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round
Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Belmont Spring Country Club, defeated Miss Glenna Collett, Rhode Island Country Club, 1 up (19 holes).
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex Country Club, defeated Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester Country Club, 5 and 3.
Miss E. M. Gordon, Wannamoisett Country Club, defeated Miss Elizabeth O'Gorman, Metacomet Country Club, 5 and 4.
Mrs. L. Q. White, Cohasset Golf Club, defeated Miss Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn Country Club, 3 and 2.

PICK-UPS

JOHN J. QUINN, the veteran member of the Boston Americans' pitching corps, finally won his first circuit credit with a three-hit and a two-hit game the past season. The first he achieved with the Chicago White Sox as his opponents July 25, and the last was held at Cleveland to two hits. Herman Pilletoe of Detroit turned in three two-hit games and L. J. Bush of New York a pair of the same excellence.

The St. Louis Browns are beginning to build up for next season. They have obtained Homer Ezzell, a 300-hitting third baseman, from Shreveport of the Texas League. The Chicago Americans also are expected to have been after the same player.

Arthur N. Neft and George L. Kelly, star pitcher and first baseman with the New York Giants, have declined offers to go to Japan with the team. The latter this winter—acting, it is believed, on the advice of their manager.

Frank L. Chance, former great first baseman and manager of the Chicago Cubs, is expected in Montreal today to test sentiment there in regard to bringing an International League franchise to that city. Reports went the rounds in New York during the recent World Series that Chance was considering the purchase of a ball club in the east. It is believed that any incursion into Montreal will be deemed as an interference of territorial rights by Eastern Canada League officials.

Federal taxes for the five world series games, as announced by the Collector of Internal Revenue, amounted to \$60,547.50, this sum representing 10 per cent of the gross total, \$605,475, paid by 185,947 persons to see the games.

They are still talking about the tie game of Oct. 5, and wondering who induced the umpires to call it off. According to a National League authority the real answer is this: It was light enough to play on, and the home time was called, but the umpire could not safely assume that it would remain light for more than five minutes longer. A cloud of mist was beginning to hide the sun, and as the game had been very slow all the way, with no promise of picking up speed, Umpire William Klem deemed it best not to continue. The risk of playing out the last hour of the eleventh in total darkness would have been too great. Klem communicated this idea to George Hildebrand, the nominal umpire-in-chief, and the latter promptly acted upon it. Whether the said idea sprang originally from the Grand Bench and was conveyed to Klem by Coach Hugh Jennings—as one man, "on the inside" strongly has hinted—it is hard to verify. Anyway, it was a case of anticipating poor lighting conditions which actually did not fall till nearly a half an hour after the game was off.

Famous Golfers Met Today in Women's Boston Championship



Miss Glenna Collett, National
Champion

Mitchell-Duncan
Victory in the Rain

Hagen and Barnes Lose 36 Hole
Exhibition Match

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Those who like to witness the performance of topnotch golf pros in a solid downpour over a 36-hole route, were gratified at the exhibition of George Duncan and Abe Mitchell of England vs. J. M. Barnes and W. C. Hagen at Pelham Country Club, today. Judging by the size of the gallery (about 200), however, not many are unduly interested in seeing good golfers emulate the duck. The English pair proved better waders and won 5 and 3, and they were glad of a win as it was their first meeting this season with the two celebrated Americans. The British professionals intend to teaming, for save for Duncan's 70 in the forenoon, the individual scoring of the players was not low. This 70 helped to bring the winners' best-ball down to 67 in the morning and placed them 4 up at luncheon. This early lead proved more than the Americans could overcome, especially in view of the fact that the redoubtable Hagen, British open champion, shot a pair of 80s, in poor contrast to his usual form. Barnes' 75 was the best figure for the afternoon play.

The British professionals intend to leave off their tour of the United States, which has taken up the whole of the summer, after one more week. The best-ball cards yesterday:

MORNING	
Duncan-Mitchell—	Out..... 5 3 5 3 4 4 4 2—34
In.....	3 4 4 4 4 2 5 4—33—67
Hagen-Barnes—	Out..... 5 4 5 2 4 4 4 3—35
In.....	3 5 4 4 5 3 4 3—35—71
AFTERNOON	
Duncan-Mitchell—	Out..... 6 3 4 3 4 4 4 3—36
In.....	3 4 4 4 4 3 6 4—37—73
Hagen-Barnes—	Out..... 5 4 5 2 4 4 4 3—35
In.....	3 4 5 4 4 5 3 4—37—73

MURRAY TO ASSIST
HERRON, INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 10 (Special)—F. L. Murray, substitute quarter and halfback at Princeton in 1919 and 1920, was added to the coaching staff of the Indiana University varsity football team yesterday. He was assigned by Head Coach J. P. Herron to assist in the backfield coaching and especially to drill a selected number of backfield candidates in drop kicking for which he was famous in the east in his undergraduate days.

Last year Murray was assistant backfield coach at Princeton. He is also a track man, having won the 600-yard championship in 1921. His home is in New York City. J. O. Sloate '25 and Eugene Thomas '23, varsity halfbacks, worked out under him this afternoon on Jordan Field, when he devoted most of his instructions to the fundamentals of drop-kicking.

COFFMAN WILL LEAD
CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 10 (Special)—Robert Coffman, a sophomore in the literature and art college of Drake University, was elected captain of the cross-country team here today. Coffman is one of the best long-distance runners that has represented Drake for years. Among the other men who are showing up well in the daily practices under Coach K. L. Wilson are John Baxter '24, C. B. Sharp '25, Seven Slaughter '24, M. E. Williams '24, and Walton Dodge '25. The first contest that is scheduled is with Washington University at St. Louis on Oct. 21, the cross-country team accompanying the members of the football squad when they play Washington at that time.

JONES MAKES COURSE RECORD
R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., well-known amateur golfer, now a junior at Harvard University, established the first of what is likely to be a long string of records in this section, when he shot the new Charles River Country Club circuit, Newton Centre, in 71, lowering Eugene Sarazen's mark by one stroke. Jones bettered par figures a stroke on each nine, and this with playing conditions nearly as bad as they could be, because of a course made heavy by alternate thick mist and rain. The record card for this full-length course:

Out.....	4 4 3 5 5 3 4 3—35
In.....	4 4 3 5 5 3 4 3—71

Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Former United States and British Champion

PLANES LEAVING
FOR BIG RACES

Air Mail Airplanes Gather at
Cleveland on Way to Michigan

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 11—Twelve planes of the air-mail service were prepared to hop off here today for Selfridge Field, Mich., where they will participate in the national air races tomorrow, Friday and Saturday. The planes arrived here from New York, Omaha, San Francisco, Cheyenne and Rock Springs, Wyo.

The first departure was set for 9 o'clock, when the enclosed cabin cruiser piloted by H. K. Leonhardt, with Miss Lillian Gatlin of San Francisco aboard, was scheduled to take the air. Departure of the others was planned for noon.

Eighteen army machines were expected to arrive during the morning—12 from Mitchell Field, New York, and six from McCook Field, Dayton. Should they arrive in time, plans have been made for the 29 planes to leave here in a group.

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., Oct. 11—Bert Acosta, widely known airplane pilot, has been barred from participation as a naval pilot, in the Pulitzer race, to be held at Selfridge field Saturday, it was announced last night.

Acosta had planned to drive the Navy's Bee-Line racer, his entry being made possible by a special commission. This plan, however, brought the objection that such a course might be construed as a reflection on the ability of the regular naval pilots, and an order from the Navy Department that the Bee-Line racer be driven by a regular officer, was issued.

Acosta may enter the Pulitzer event as a civilian pilot, it was said. The Pulitzer race was won by Acosta at Omaha last year in a Curtiss navy racer, which he drove at a speed of 176 miles an hour. In a recent test of the Bee-Line racer he was timed at 213 miles an hour.

The first event of the week's air program is the meeting in Detroit tomorrow of the national air institute, in which representatives of finance, commerce and industry will discuss with aviation heads plans for organizing a national body designed to further the development of aeronautics, for both military and commercial purposes.

CATCHER SCHMIDT
UNSIGNED FOR 1923

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 11—President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club intimated today that Catcher Walter Schmidt may not be with the team next season.

"No contract has been offered Schmidt," said Dreyfuss. When I said good-bye to him nothing was mentioned about terms for next year."

There has been a belief that Schmidt may be sold or traded. He and Dreyfuss have been at odds for two seasons, chiefly because of Schmidt's salary demands.

The signed contract of Outfielder E. A. Russell has been received.

IOWA HOLDS TRIALS

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 9 (Special)—Preliminary tryouts for the Iowa cross-country team were held Saturday afternoon. Twenty candidates for the varsity team entered the race, which was shortened to one mile. Although the track was muddy, fairly good time was made by Acting Captain G. C. Ashton '23, who won it in 4m. 48s. H. R. Phelps '25, star of last year's freshman team, finished second. Others who placed were: N. L. Ashton '25, third; H. H. Murray '23, fourth; and R. R. Foster '24, fifth. L. V. Petersman '23, captain of the team, who worked in Detroit, Mich., this summer, has not yet returned. The first meet of the team will be held with Cornell College on Nov. 4.

BIG WEEK-END FOR
SOUTHERN TEAMS

Two Important Intersectional
Football Contests Will Be
Fought

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18 (Special)—This week-end will find two of the southern college football teams engaged in intersectional contests of considerable importance, one of the games being played in the south and the other in the north. The game which takes place in the south will probably attract the most attention as it will not only result in a meeting between the University of Michigan, one of the "Big Ten" colleges, and Vanderbilt University, but will also dedicate the handsome new stadium which has been erected at Nashville, Tenn. Michigan is a decided favorite to win the game.

The other intersectional game will take place at West Point when Alabama Polytechnic Institute faces the United States Military Academy. Alabama has one of the strongest teams this fall that has ever represented the Auburn university and its followers are confident that the Cadets will be very hard pressed to win.

Centre College faces Virginia Polytechnic Institute this Saturday in final preparation for its game with Harvard next week. Georgia School of Technology will meet the University of Alabama while University of Georgia expects a rather easy game with Furman University. Louisiana State University will face a hard game with Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College furnishing the opposition. The University of Texas-Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College battle should also prove hard fought.

Three southern eleven were again turned back losers in the east last Saturday. Year after year southern teams invade the north hopeful and confident, only to return defeated. University of Georgia, University of North Carolina, and University of Virginia all had their heads to superior talent on northern soil.

Georgia, fighting a gallant defensive battle in the first half against the University of Chicago, weakened in the second period, and lost their struggle, 20 to 0. The Red and Black came near to scoring only once, in the first quarter. L. C. Randall '25, Georgia's left halfback, skirted the Maroon's left end for a 12-yard gain, placing the ball on Chicago's 15-yard line. On the next play, S. M. Thompson '25 fumbled and Chicago recovered. By playing straight football the Maroons carried the ball to the middle when the first period ended.

Chicago scored a field goal in the second quarter and were on the point of pushing over a touchdown when the half ended. The second half the Maroons gained as they pleased ripping off gains of from four to seven yards at a time.

Yale University had little trouble in winning, 18 to 0, over North Carolina at New Haven, although the southern team put up a harder battle than expected.

Virginia made a most creditable showing against Princeton, holding the latter to a field goal and a safety, and surprising her most ardent admirers.

Georgia School of Technology played a disappointing game against Davidson University in Atlanta, winning by 19 to 0. The White and Gold did a lot more experimenting with various combinations, of course, but the whole game was generally slow and uninteresting. Only when Capt. D. I. Barron '23 was in the game during the first half, did the team show any semblance of its former strength. Barron scored two of his team's touchdowns and made long gains around the ends, while he was in the game.

University of Alabama submerged Oglethorpe University of Atlanta 41 to 0, scoring a touchdown in the first few minutes of play. Oglethorpe failed to make a first down during the game.

Centre College continued her great playing by defeating Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, 55 to 0. Centre appears to have as great a team as that of last season, even with the brilliant A. N. McMillin missing.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute encountered harder opposition than looked for in her game with Spring Hill College. The lighter college held Auburn team scoreless in the first and second periods, and pushed over a touchdown of her own in that first half, leading, 6 to 0. Auburn scored three touchdowns in the last half, winning, 20 to 6.

Tulane University triumphed easily over Mississippi College, 30 to 0, in a game without any brilliant playing.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco.....	123	70	.637
Vernon.....	121	73	.624
Los Angeles.....	108	86	.557
Salt Lake City.....	102	92	.524
Seattle.....	86	104	.453
Oakland.....	85	108	.443
Portland.....	82	111	.425
Sacramento.....	75	119	.387

RESULTS TUESDAY			
Portland 6, Sacramento 5.			
Los Angeles 3, Vernon 2.			
Salt Lake City 5, Seattle 5 (11 innings, called).			
Oakland at San Francisco (postponed).			

NO FINAL ACTION TAKEN

No final action was taken at the meeting of the Harvard advisory track committee meeting held at the Harvard Club of Boston last night, and another meeting is to be held next Monday night. The question of a track coach was considered as was also the question of holding the next Harvard-Yale dual meet in June instead of May.

TO ENTER BRITISH OPEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Eugene Sarazen, national open and professional golf champion, will tour the southern states and the Pacific Coast this winter with Jack Hutchison, former British champion, it was learned today. The pair also contemplate entering the British open championship next spring.

TRIPLE PLAYS IN
MAJOR LEAGUES

American Circuit Recorded Seven
in Past Season; National, One

Eight triple plays were registered in the major leagues during the past season, of which American Leaguers took part in seven. The first pair came in April, showing that the fielders were very alert on occasion even in the opening weeks of the season.

Joseph Dugan, Derrill Pratt, George Burns and Harold Ruel, third baseman, second baseman, first baseman and catcher, respectively, for the Boston Red Sox, were the first to engineer three putouts in one continuous round of the ball. They turned the trick April 28 against New York, the club which had sent two of these players—Pratt and Ruel—to Boston, and in turn were later to secure the services of Dugan. Just two days later, on April 30, William Wambagans at second base threw to John McInnis, the Cleveland first baseman, to retire the third St. Louisian in uninterrupted motion.

The Chicago White Sox made a triple play on the very last day, St. Louis being the unfortunate party for the third time in the season. The National League's only entry of this nature occurred Sept. 3, when outfielder Ross Young of the champion New York Giants started the ball on its merry course for the retirement of third baseman Phil Batters.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
April 28—Dugan, Pratt, Burns and Ruel (Boston) vs. New York.
April 30—Wambagans and McInnis (Cleveland) vs. St. Louis.
May 16—Harris, Judge and Peckinpah (Washington) vs. Detroit.
Aug. 6—Galloway, Young and Hauser (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.
Aug. 11—Ruel, Pittenger, Burns and Pratt (Boston) vs. Washington.
Sept. 12—Collins, Johnson, Sheely and Yaryan (Chicago) vs. Cleveland.
Oct. 1—Collins and Sheely (Chicago) vs. St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Sept. 3—Young, Bancroft, Groh and Kelly (New York) vs. Philadelphia.

WINNIPEG MUNICIPAL
LINKS GREAT SUCCESS

WINNIPEG, Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Following the lead of a legion of United States municipalities, Winnipeg instituted a city-owned golf layout a year ago and reckonings for the first season just ending, show the sporting project to be no less of a success than the publicly appropriated water works and other conveniences for which Winnipeg is noted. In fact, the golf links is one of the chief prides and one of the prime utilities of this city, even non-golfers will admit, if they look upon the multitude of enthusiasts playing there daily.

The course is conveniently located, games are reasonably priced, and clubs and balls can be engaged for the round only or purchased in the beautiful pavilion which has been erected on the grounds. Throughout the summer, more particularly on holidays, intending players have waited as long as three hours for their turn to tee off. Often enthusiasts have started as early as 4 o'clock in the morning, taking the precaution to get down early in order to avoid a wait.

The latest plan in connection with the municipal links has been the opening of a downtown registration office; here intending players can register and be informed of the exact time that they will be able to start. Five minutes are allowed in each half hour for slow playing and other hindrances, so that no congestion may occur. The system at present is merely an experiment, but it is hoped to have perfected by the time the season opens next year.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS
GILMAN PRESIDENT

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 11 (Special)—T. Gilman '05, of Boston, Mass., was elected president of the athletic council of Dartmouth College for the coming year, at a special meeting of that body yesterday. He succeeds J. W. Gannon '99 of New York, who resigned last spring. Gilman won high honors on the Green football team while playing guard.

Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania baseball teams will oppose each other next spring in a two-game series at Atlanta, Ga. The spring training trip of the baseball team will start at the beginning of the Easter vacation, with Georgetown College at Washington, D. C., or the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis as the first game, March 31. The next stop for the Green nine will be Atlanta, where the Penn games will be contested April 2 and 3. The next two games on the schedule are with the University of Georgia, at Athens, April 6 and 7. The Columbia University game in New York on April 9 will close Dartmouth's baseball spring training trip.

ARGENTINE POLOISTS
TO SAIL HOME SOON

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The Argentine Federation polo team will sail back to South America the latter part of this month with the British and American open championship trophies in its possession but without the ponies ridden to these brilliant triumphs.

Twenty of the Argentine mounts will be sold at auction today at Post's Polo Field, East Williston, Long Island. Four others will go back to England, three to owners from which they were borrowed and the fourth to an unnamed benefactor.

Heavy expense which would be attached to shipping the animals back to Argentina compelled the South American players to dispose of them before returning.

The team left Buenos Aires earlier in the year with a string of about two score ponies. After a victorious invasion of England, 18 were disposed of in London for a total of more than \$10,000, an average of about \$569.

OHIO STATE HAS
TEN VETERANS

Hard Task Faces Coach J. W.
Wilce—Team Will Have
Heavy Line

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—In the most exacting football season that Ohio State University has ever faced, Dr. J. W. Wilce, head coach, has but four veterans on the line that must meet Michigan, Minnesota, Chicago, Iowa, and Illinois on its Conference schedule, and in the entire field of candidates there are but 10 veterans of last year's varsity squad to form a nucleus for the team which must represent the college in the year of the dedication of its \$1,500,000 stadium.

Comparing the prospects for 1922 with the prospects at a corresponding time a year ago, the present situation is less encouraging but last year after the defeat by Oberlin, Dr. Wilce built up a team that won every Conference game until its last, when the Illinois won over the Ohio State team, permitting Iowa to nose it out of the championship. One favorable factor this year has been the "twice-a-day" practice afforded the Buckeyes from Sept. 15 to Oct. 2, when college opened. This opportunity was unprecedented in the Buckeye camp, and was largely profited by. As compared with other "Big Ten" colleges, Ohio State seems to be as well fixed as any unless it be Michigan, which it meets in its stadium dedication game at Columbus on Oct. 21.

Among the more than 70 candidates reporting at the outset of the season, only 11 were veterans of the varsity, while 10 were freshmen stars last year. One of these veterans, C. N. Workman '23, has been declared ineligible, leaving only 10.

This year's team is characterized by a heavy and powerful line, averaging 193 pounds to a man. The backfield is light and speedy.

Foremost among the tactics for which Dr. Wilce is famous for teaching his teams, of which three in the last year have been champions, is the forward pass, of which he and his teams are leading exponents. Concerning this year's prospects, Dr. Wilce says the squad is still in the formative stage, lacking in cohesion and precision, but composed of a group of determined, fighting men who will his opinion round out into a team not far short of some of the Scarlet and Gray's best-remembered eleven.

Outstanding among the stars of the team, besides Capt. L. A. Pixley '23, leftguard, there are H. H. Workman '24, halfback, considered the leading exponent of the forward pass in the season of 1920, and W. E. Isabel '23, halfback, long-distance punter and line plunger.

H. H. Workman was ineligible last year, but on his return to the gridiron this fall showed that he had lost nothing of his former ability as a triple threat man, and he should make a fine quarterback. C. D. Cameron '25 and J. J. Schaeffer '25, former freshman stars are two good substitutes. For the other guard besides Captain Pixley, there is R. J. Kutler '25, a stocky young player, who stands greatly in favor, while T. N. Long '24 is a steady, plugging type of lineman.

Leading in competition for tackles are F. T. Young '24, last year's varsity center, and E. Petcoff '24, a first-line substitute last season. These men are trailed closely by W. M. Jackson '23, E. Addison '23, H. W. Schweinsberger '25, and N. H. Dunlap '24.

K. H. Pauley '23 is scheduled for the center position, where he had considerable experience last season as first substitute.

E. S. Elgin '24, is a leading candidate for end because of his defensive work, while J. B. Wilson '25, is strong offensively. These men are candidates for positions where new men must be used. A. R. Fioretti '25 and E. J. Kaplow '23 are other contenders at the fore.

Among the leading candidates for halfbacks is O. Klee '25, one of the best prospects the team has had for several years. He is an agile and runner, an exceptional drop kicker, and a long distance punter. H. H. Blair '23, is a halfback of two years' varsity experience.

C. F. Honaker '24, A. C. Michaels '23, and I. B. Hamilton '25 are the three most eligible for fullback. Honaker is a varsity man, while the others are new men of exceptional ability, punters, plungers, and fleet runners.

HATFIELD BREAKS RECORD
MIDDLESBROUGH, Eng., Oct. 10—J. G. Hatfield, an English swimmer, today swam 500 meters in 6m. 46 1/2s, breaking the world's record of Norman Ross, the American swimmer, 6m. 51 3/4s, made in Chicago in 1921.

ANNOUNCING

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GARDENERS MEAN TO RETAIN PLOTS

Combine Forces in England to Stave Off Dispossession

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Nearly 500,000 amateur gardeners in Great Britain are preparing for a lively campaign during the winter months, in defense of their garden plots. Under present conditions and unless the interest of local authorities is aroused, allotment holders who obtained their plots during the war under the Defense of the Realm Act can be dispossessed next March. The Ministry of Agriculture is to relinquish control of all such land, and this will mean that unless something is done for the tenants, the loss of one of their most beneficial assets will result.

The National Union of Allotment Holders, however, is keeping aware of the gravity of the situation, and is taking all possible action to conserve the interests of its members. There are now about 1,500,000 allotment holders in England and Wales, and the power that can be wielded by such a body is of no mean order. The union has pointed out to local authorities that, under the terms of the recent Allotments Act, they have the power to enter at 14 days' notice upon unratified land or upon land which originally was acquired under the Defense of the Realm Act.

Can Continue Arrangement
In this way local authorities can take up the story where the Ministry of Agriculture leaves off and insure to the plot-holders a continuance of their tenancy. At the same time, the authorities have general powers of compulsory acquisition which they can exercise in behalf of the 50,000 new allotments for plots.

The growth during recent years of the thoroughly wholesome habit of gardening has been remarkable. Before the war the number of allotment holders was 500,000, with a total area of land equal to 80,000 acres. Today the number is 1,500,000, with an area of 180,000 acres. And the increase is not solely one of war time, for there are now 50,000 applicants for whom there will be, unless action is taken, as above mentioned, no land available. The most significant feature of this hunger for garden ground is the strength of the movement in the great cities. In Greater London, thickly populated as it is, the basis of the tenacious grip is retained on all possible garden ground. Such districts as Croydon and Edmonton, of an entirely urban character, have 7000 and 3400 allotments respectively; and equally large figures can be quoted for provincial towns.

Much Skill Is Demonstrated

The assiduity and skill evinced by holders of plots, townsmen though they are in the main, are indicated by the results of their work. There were as many as 1600 entries in the recent Guildhall Exhibition of allotment products, and the quality was acknowledged to be as high as that of the professional market gardener. The Departmental Committee on Allotments which sat last year stated in its report that "the provision of allotments on a thorough basis should always be allowed for in preparing schemes under the Housing and Town Planning Act. Such schemes should invariably provide for the reservation of sites for this purpose." There are abundant indications that the municipalities, which already consider the claims of those who wish to play games, are not neglecting the needs of the men who prefer to spend their leisure hours in gardening.

EDUCATIONAL MOVE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Sept. 11.—The State Government has taken an important step with regard to education. It conceives that its obligation to provide education "free, secular, compulsory" to every child in the State extends only to primary education. A fee of two guineas—42 shillings—per quarter will be payable by all students receiving tuition at the high schools, with certain exceptions where the charging of fees would produce unwarranted hardship.

The ministers are of opinion that the previous system of making State education free from the primary school to the university had caused an undue preponderance of candidates for the professions in preference to the learning of trades requiring skill. Labor members strenuously opposed the innovation.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Women Revolutionaries of France

Women of the French Revolution

By Winifred Stephens. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.

along democratic lines and establishing a republic.

The first definite step which drove the monarchy along the road which was to end in the guillotine was taken by the market-women and housewives, and, while its primary object was more bread, few can have seriously believed that that was to be the end of their adventure. The women who marched to Versailles, in the autumn of 1789, not only got the promise of more bread, they insisted upon the royal family's return to Paris. Of this incident, Michelet has written: "Men took the Bastille, women took the King." What wonder that later the women were to claim equal rights with men, since it was they who had been the first to batter effectively upon the palace doors and prove to the King that he was the servant, not the master, of his people.

Famous Women of the Time

The most famous of the women revolutionaries, with such worthy exceptions as Mme. Roland, anti-feminist in the letter, though not in the spirit, Mme. Condorcet and Mme. Julien, however brilliantly and courageously they served the Revolution, did not help the woman's cause in France. Olympe, one of the most passionately energetic of suffragists, having no opportunity to speak and write her opinions, admitted that "women have done more harm than good." It is evident that she attributed this chiefly to the backstairs influence, for so many centuries the sole means available to women for the exercise of political talent, and in only one of which Mme. Condorcet considered they should be permitted to exercise. The Olympe, the Laconette and the Théodora of the French Revolution, savage, violent, unreasoning as they must appear today, were certainly not more so than was the whole trend of thought and action in those days when excess was heaped upon excess.

The Return for Their Labors

The right to equality of inheritance women did gain from the Revolution; but how small a return was this for their labors, during those years when the battle was waging most fiercely, must have promised nothing less than full equality in all things. Willing, as Mme. Julien wrote, describing the first days of the Revolution, "to follow the most generous impulses or to give effect to the most terrible resolutions," organizing their own clubs, which were powerful political centers, haranguing Parliament, speaking on public platforms, presented with banners, having medals struck in their honor, what wonder that they saw a new era dawning. But a few years later found them banished from the political arena, their clubs and societies suppressed, and, strangest irony of all, the privileges which even the Ancien Régime

had permitted them, the right to vote and sit in provincial parliaments, theirs for five centuries, swept away. Much has been written of the work accomplished by the women of the French Revolution, and legend has not infrequently become history in the process. Miss Stephens, however, has spared no labor to separate fact from fiction; and, while her readers may find themselves deprived of not a few picturesque incidents with which the historian—Carlyle perhaps most of all—has loved to embroider his text, they will learn much that is new to them of the practical work accomplished by women authors, speakers and organizers during these years of which the writer truly says, "The Revolution was a series of experiments." Certainly, when all that is regrettable has been eliminated, the women's experiment will be found to contain much that was noble and worthy to endure. It stands as a fine example and incentive to the feminists of France, far in the rearward today of that great procession of women who are taking their place as a matter of course beside the men in the various departments of public work, even as the women of the French Revolution so nearly succeeded in doing more than 120 years ago.

The Nineties! What? Again!

IF THOSE youthful rebels of 1890-1900 were a problem to their staid contemporaries, they are scarcely less a problem today. Three books have been written to interpret them, namely:

"The Renaissance of the Nineties," by W. G. Blake Murdoch, 1911.

"The Eighteen-Nineties," by Holbrook Jackson, 1913.

"The Men of the Nineties," by Bernard Muddiman, 1920.

The first was a mere booklet, the second is still the standard work on the period and has just been given a new edition, and the third is hardly more than a mechanical record, interspersed with poems of praise for Aubrey Beardsley.

Mr. Murdoch accounts for the 'nineties as the outgrowth of the influence of an earlier era, declaring: "It was not, as has been frequently said, a step toward novelty, but was, on the contrary, a return to the ideals which were prevalent in that momentous age about 100 years earlier." Thus he would establish Blake and Watteau as spiritual parents of "The Yellow Book," "The Savoy" and their concomitant creations. Mr. Muddiman is satisfied to quote this idea, since he admits that tracing causes and influences are, to the mainstays of Mr. Jackson. The explanation of the phenomena of the period he finds in the desire, quite definite and conscious, for change. He finds this borne out in the prevalence of the adjective "new," deliberately adopted by participants in and leaders of various branches of activity. There was the "new" woman, "new" fiction, "new" realism, "new" drama, and the

Memories of a Hostess

By M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press. \$4.00.

When James T. Fields was writing his reminiscences of Hawthorne, James Russell Lowell cautioned him: "Be sure and don't leave anything out because it seems trifling, for it is out of these trifles only that it is possible to reconstruct character." Mr. De Wolfe Howe imposed upon himself a like command, he tells his readers, in beginning the task of sorting and sifting out from the manuscript journals of Mrs. Fields the most valuable material for his memorial volume. Much that she recorded during the years 1853 to 1876—the period when she kept her diary regularly—had been already published in her own books. Mr. Howe, as her literary executor, felt, nevertheless, that at this later time many scenes and anecdotes, considered by Mrs. Fields unsuitable for publication, could justly be employed by him in recreating the setting of a vanished society.

The value of this book, then, is in little things—little, intimate glimpses of the great men and women who were almost daily companions of the genial publisher and his wife. Chance remarks, comments upon each other's literary efforts, witticisms, odd little habits and ways—all was grist that

came to the mill of Mrs. Fields' pen and paper. Was it intuition that told her these everyday happenings in the lives of the "American Victorians" would be eagerly read by later generations? Did she realize that she was the privileged member of a literary and artistic circle which, perhaps, justified Dr. Holmes in naming Boston "the hub of the universe"? However it may be, she found it a duty and a pleasure to record the events of her social life with what accuracy she could—and for this instinct we offer her our gratitude.

Mr. Howe's method is to treat of individual friends and of groups of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Fields, by as-

have been on familiar terms in the previous chapters assembled to meet the literary idol of the hour. All was gaiety and laughter and eager talk. There was an almost incredible simplicity about their games and enjoyment. Fancy Dickens, while living for a time with the Fields, spending a part of each morning playing "with the sewing machine or anything else new and odd to him." The great man took long walks almost daily with Mr. Fields and talked freely of his family life and affairs. His host and hostess grew so warmly attached to their guest that, more than once, they accompanied him to New York to attend his readings there. Mrs. Fields, it



From the frontispiece, "Memories of a Hostess," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe.

Mrs. James T. Fields

periodical "The New Age." In general, there was a determination to depart from past conditions of life and art, highly conventionalized by the late Victorians. Says Mr. Jackson:

"It was an era of hope and action. People thought anything might happen; and for the young any happening sufficiently new was good. Little of the older sentimentalism survived among the modernists. . . . It was a time of experiment. Disatisfied with long ages of convention and action which arose out of precedent, many set about testing life for themselves."

That is as clear and comprehensive a statement of the 'nineties as can be compressed into a few words. It is borne out by Mr. Jackson's interesting account of the creations of the period. The Boer war broke the influence of the movement abruptly, but today there are signs among the younger writers that the revived interest in the 'nineties is not merely academic, but that the decade is a more potent influence today than it has been in the intervening 20 years.

The Verse of Harold Monro

Real Property A book of verse by Harold Monro. London: The Strangely Varied Poetry Bookshop.

Continually strikes some new note. Not so the mainstays of Mr. Jackson. The explanation of the phenomena of the period he finds in the desire, quite definite and conscious, for change. He finds this borne out in the prevalence of the adjective "new," deliberately adopted by participants in and leaders of various branches of activity. There was the "new" woman, "new" fiction, "new" realism, "new" drama, and the

the Central Powers. Highly sensitive and superstitious, distrustful of the Grand Duke Nicholas, constantly anticipating troubles and difficulties, these things there is ample evidence. But there is proof, also, that she recognized with which nation the chief responsibility for this vast conflagration of Europe lay, and regarded with horror its method of warfare; while her one earnest desire was the victory of the Allies, which should insure peace and safety for the world.

Inciting Her Husband to Action

The Tsar was easily led, gentle and peace-loving. His wife more quick to grasp a situation, with more confidence in her own judgment, is constantly found inciting him to action, to the assertion of his authority. "Be an Emperor," she implores him. "Thank God," she says elsewhere, after reminding him that "we are not a constitutional country and are not ruled by an Emperor, is an anathema. You need to see this as you, only you must show more power and decision."

With great intelligence and keen sympathy for those fighting, the Tsaritsa followed the course of the war. She spent long hours at the hospital with her daughters, helping to lift the burden where the work was most heavy and difficult, deeply concerned in the various problems which presented themselves.

The right people to fill the posts, that is constantly the theme in these letters. "I simply cannot grasp," she writes, "how in such a big country we never can find suitable people." And for her the suitable people were always those who had not ranged themselves in opposition to one individual, that sinister influence in their lives—the monk Rasputin. His name appears with much frequency in these letters, generally as "Our Friend." She writes of his messages, his opinions, his advice, and it is evident how completely in this particular the judgment of a woman whose discernment and intuitions were naturally keen and often sound had been destroyed.

None will deny that compassion is due to the writer of these letters. But the verdict of history will be the recognition of something besides pathos in the tragic figure of the Tsaritsa. Her devotion to her own people, her constant thought for others, her sincerity, her attitude toward that vast country over which her husband ruled, which she did not understand, was indeed afraid of, and yet desired to serve with the eagerness and simplicity of a child, must earn the respect, if not the admiration, of those who learn to know something of the last of the Tsaritsas from these letters.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, a Philadelphia editor and historian, is said to be writing a new study of "Lewis Carroll." He has long been an ardent collector of Charles L. Dodgson and the possessor of two unpublished portraits of the writer. As an amateur painter Mr. Jackson has done a portrait of the creator of "Alice" in his study, which he plans to use as one of the illustrations of his coming book.

Many pleasant pages are filled with glimpses of the stately, benignant presence of the deeply beloved Longfellow, and of the rollicking and hearty friendship of Lowell. Another generation, indeed, this delightful circle of friends which spent its leisure in breakfasting, dining and visiting with each other, and talking to their heart's content!

Dickens visits America. Tongues must have wagged busily in 1867, when Dickens announced his second visit to America. Already an acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Fields through a trip of theirs to England, it was largely owing to the publisher that the second visit came about. During his many weeks in Boston at this time the author became a close friend of the Fields, and Mrs. Fields' journal is a source of intimate record of Dickens in America which has been little drawn upon hitherto.

Dickens' readings at once became immensely popular. Invitations were showered upon him, but he accepted few except those from 148 Charles Street. Here all those with whom we

seem to an impartial observer fifty-odd years afterward, went as close as such a sensible woman could to losing her head in hero worship. She could not bear to hear a word spoken against Dickens, and was not pleased with her dear Emerson when he said of him: "You see him quite wrong, evidently. . . . He is too consummate an artist to have a thread of nature left." No doubt the truth of the matter lay somewhere between these two opinions. At any rate, Mr. and Mrs. Fields were devoted friends to Dickens, and he to them.

The Fields' Theatrical Friends

Dickens and Mr. Fields were both lovers of the theater and talked of it much. It was only natural that Mr. Fields, who had a genius for friendship and for entertaining, should bring many stage folk into the hospitable Charles Street house. Joseph Jefferson, William Warren, Booth, Archer (produced by Dickens), Charles Cushman, Fanny Kemble, and Christine Nilsson, Ellen Terry, all loved to go there. They, too, dined and chatted with the literary friends and got on well with them, in spite of Dr. Holmes, who persisted in addressing them as "you actors" to the distress of Longfellow! In the latter part of this chapter a few pages are devoted to three humorous men, each unique in his way: Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Mr. Howe ends his book with recounting the beautiful friendship between Mrs. Fields and Sarah Orne Jewett. For many years Miss Jewett spent much time with the elder lady, both in Boston and traveling abroad. Many of the old intimacies continue, entering at home and across the water, but the center and heart of her life remain always in the house which Henry James playfully called "the waterside museum of the Fieldses."

The book leaves one, indeed, with the feeling of having walked hurriedly through a museum of interesting exhibits, with a glance here and a glance there, but never a thorough investigation of any one specimen. Fragments of memories, woven together in this fashion, always leave the writer with a strangely unsatisfied feeling—nothing short of a whole day in the company of any single one of the characters would suffice. But, of course, this book purports to be not a biography but a composite picture. For his picture Mr. Howe has chosen wisely and placed together carefully from the wealth of Mrs. Fields' pages. The result is a well-set, interesting pageant of literary Boston of the sixties and seventies. In the society of its actors and actresses one can pleasantly and profitably spend several hours and with them live over again a delightful age.

Messrs. Dent (of London) are publishing a collected edition of the works of W. H. Hudson, running into nearly 20 volumes, together with a posthumous work by the author, "The Hind in Richmond Park," a discussion of art and nature in the author's own inimitable manner. Another posthumous volume of great interest is "Memories of Travel," by Lord Bryce, and Mr. George Saintsbury has decided to share his scrap book with the world, which he describes as "A few notes of the voyage of life as taken by myself—notes lighter and graver—a farrago in short." A farrago, assuredly, which will contain small evidence of learning and profound literary insight by so experienced a veteran of letters.

A History of the Genoa Conference

The Genoa Conference

By J. Mason Mills. London: Hutchinson & Co. Price 2s. 6d. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.

Regarded as a work of reference, this book should prove most valuable. It contains a complete history of the Conference, compiled by an eyewitness, and all documents of importance bearing on it are given in full either in the text or in appendices. But, as a critical essay, its merit is not so outstanding. Mr. Mills is a fervid admirer of Mr. Lloyd George and his policy, and he has to some extent allowed his enthusiasm to obscure his judgment.

A work of this nature is bound to lose weight for future generations at least, if it bears the impress of advocacy of any particular policy. The Genoa Conference was an event of historical importance, and that so comprehensive a volume as this should be produced so soon after its termination is most creditable to the author. He writes with the events he describes fresh in his memory, and he consequently draws up an admirable and convincing picture of the tortuous and intermingling currents of policy which the Conference called forth.

Methods of Diplomacy

The author makes an interesting comparison between the methods of his hero, the Prime Minister, and the "old diplomacy." "M. Poincaré had the lawyer's love of legality and formalism. Mr. Lloyd George's method, object and method were quite different. He had no liking for the cast-iron methods of the old diplomacy. He believed in bringing people together in free and unfettered conversation, perhaps partly for the reason that he was himself well equipped for success in these frontal and personal maneuvers. Mr. Lloyd George's method had the advantage that he could build up his own argument as he went along, and the whole course of the Conference supplies illustrations of the difficulty which members of the old school found in keeping pace with his mental agility."

In his opening speech the British Prime Minister said: "The world is one economic unit. Economically, it is not even two hemispheres; it is one round unbroken sphere. For that reason I regret that the great Ameri-

can Republic is not represented here. However, much that has happened and is happening in Europe makes them cautious of interfering in our affairs, but if we can set these things right at this Conference, I feel sure that America will not merely come in, but come in gladly." But unhappily these things were not set right, and the conference proved as inadequate as had the League of Nations as a means for evolving a scheme for closer co-operation between America and the European powers.

The Rapallo Treaty

Mr. Mills deals fully with the Rapallo Treaty, which fell like a thunderbolt out of the blue sky of the Conference preliminaries. "The moment for signing and proclaiming the Treaty seemed to have been chosen with the object of causing the maximum of provocation. . . . It was felt that, though Russia was not blameless, by far the greater moral discredit fell upon Germany." It is, of course, a matter of history how nearly the Rapallo Treaty wrecked the Conference.

Russia had come to the Conference in search of financial aid toward her reconstruction, and it was upon this point that opinion was most seriously divided. The difficulty was that Russia wished to encourage fresh capital, while at the same time being unwilling to compensate pre-war capitalists whose property had been confiscated by the Soviet Government. "The" (the Russian delegates) marshaled a formidable array of historical examples in which the state had nationalized and confiscated without any attempt to make good to the suffering owners. Had not America freed the slave without compensation to the slave-owner, whether foreign or American? It is, of course, the more ingenious precedents advanced by these Soviet logicians was the prohibition legislation of the United States, by which valuable brewing and other property was left high and dry, without compensation given."

Of the adjournment of the Conference to The Hague Mr. Mills says: "Thus did the British Prime Minister save, or salvage, the interests of the labor at Genoa by an adjournment to The Hague. Thus did he save Europe from the incalculable peril and disaster which might have resulted from a fiasco in the Italian city."

Secretary Davis' Story

The Iron Puddler

By James J. Davis. Indianapolis: American Book Co. \$2.

Secretary of Labor, is on a higher plane for he has incorporated an ideal which is based upon a fine conception of liberty and justice. His book is of added value, since the writer stands as a balance wheel between Capital and Labor.

Mr. Davis tells of his coming to America from Wales, as a small boy, his mother bearing all the family goods upon her broad back. It was the boy's lot to begin young, working up from bootblack to messenger, helper in the mills, iron puddler, a tramp in search of work, a tin-plate roller, city clerk, county recorder, organizer for a fraternal order, to a seat in the Cabinet of President Harding. The trials experienced by him during his days of "hard sledding in America" were not unusual; it was his method of dealing with the obstacles that was significant. Secretary Davis likens the refining process of steel to that of man. In his conclusion, he writes: "I have been a puddler of iron and I would be a puddler of men. Out of the best part of iron I helped build a stronger world. Out of the best part of man's metal let us build a better society."

Evidently, this was the vision entertained by the writer throughout his career. Deprived of the schooling that more fortunate youths receive, "Jimmy" Davis spent his evenings in studying letters and figures by light. He joined a labor union as soon as he learned his trade—the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America—and to this day Mr. Davis carries his union card. He understands the lot of the employee, and he also sees "the other side."

Once when he was tramping from town to town in search of work, he stopped to talk with the owner of a melon patch, who proved to be a Communist. The tramp was told that, if he would read "about ten pounds of radical pamphlets," he might have the watermelon he could eat. The careful reading of the literature revealed to him the need of education to disprove the fallacies of unsound doctrine.

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THE HOME FORUM

Romances of the Pen

ONE often reads about "the hazards of the pen," and how popular writers fight their way up, facing fearful odds, and (at last) emerging. How often after perusing an account of such nature it leaves a great interrogation point in our mind. "Is it worth while?" It all depends, as a Scotchman would say, on the character of the adventure and enterprise of a journalist's life. Certainly it was not "roses all the way"; nor was all the pathway rough, stony, and steep. A dark old lane, maybe, but overhead the planets burned. Rough and rocky the road certainly was, but it was embroidered with flowers occasionally; anon it was like being admitted into an old-world garden flooded with magical moonlight! The pen, mightier than the sword, has all the sword's adventure and hazard. But it has genuine romance, too.

What could be more romantic than to want to write at the age of eight, begin a novel at thirteen, be eclipsed by the literary genius of an older brother till twenty-three, then to marry a gifted lady novelist, begin again at thirty-four, and achieve success? What could be more chivalrous than to be known one-third of life as the brother of Frank Norris, another third as the husband of Kathleen Norris, and to spend the remaining portion of human existence as Charles G. Norris, author of "The Amateur"? So potent is the word of art!

What delights could equal those of writing on "The Reveries of a Spinner" from the point of view of a school-girl, and thus to rouse a spirited controversy between the married and the unmarried portions of a State? The joy of reading these ebullitions of rustic and caustic genius with the eyes of youth! And then to launch unaided one's literary craft and break into the realm of books with "Mrs. Wigz of the Cabbage Patch." This was the portion of Alice Hegon Rice.

But to marry at eighteen, be a father at twenty, and at twenty-one to write on the tragic theme, "The Death of the Dawn" (for money!), to struggle with debt till the resilient, resurgent nature could scarcely stand the strain, and then in the nick of time to receive an editorial letter asking him to call! To be offered five cents a word for the story on condition of a few alterations! To make the changes in an hour, but wait three days with Yankee shrewdness ere returning to the Editor! To return at last to find a notice conspicuously posted on the office door, "The Brandur has suspended publication!" And after this to go on writing!!! Probably only Louis Joseph Vance could have done all this.

Stewart Edward White began by

loving nature in its varied moods and noticing the ways of little creatures; later went west in search of gold; retreated to the University, met Brander Matthews, and wrote "The Westerners," which was accepted as such a figure that the author, knowing the vagaries of the human mind and deeming a bird in the hand worth two in the bush, requested payment in cash. See him turning the corner with a bulging pocket of bills. No wonder he wrote "The Claim Jumpers!"

Suppose you wrote something at seventeen for which you received what seemed to you a large sum of money but were so overcome with the severity of common-sense that you "turned your back on literature to take a peep into life." This backward gesture to lead you into organizing kindergarten work west of the Rockies. Peep into human life indeed! Maybe only Kate Douglas Wiggin could have taken it. But readers will be thankful that she did, if only that she might have written after twenty-five years that splendid preface to her first book, in which she says:

"Would that I had had more art—even at the expense of having had less heart—with which to endow you, but I gave you all of both I had to give, and one can do no more. In return you have paid me in ways tangible and intangible, ways most rare and beautiful, even to bringing me friendships in strange lands, where people have welcomed me for your sake. Then go, little book, on your last journey into the world. Here are my thanks, good comrades, and here my last blessing! Hail and farewell!"

So indissolubly united are a First Love and a First Book.

Surely it was romantic to begin a literary venture with a distinguished attack upon Henry James, by trying to tell that wizard of analysis how to properly begin "The Portrait of a Lady." Mr. James Lane Allen did this, and felt the chains fall from him at the teacher's desk, and went forth upon the road that led to "The Bluegrass Region of Kentucky."

A little orphan, schooled in the university of hard knocks, "Self Help" turns the corner, reveals possibilities, drives to hard work and note books. Happy idea, a book—"Pushing to the Front!" Kept on pushing! On through school, by way of waiting on tables and sawing wood. All the while the feet of his book-child pattered through his dreams, it clung round his heart. Tragedy, the manuscript goes up in smoke and flame. The dizzy, delicious, delirium of a dream dissolved! Not a scratch of a pen left! But Sursum Corda! "Pushing to the Front" has gone through two hundred and fifty editions (twelve in the first year), has been translated into foreign tongues, and Orison Swett Marden has written forty-odd books. A romance of "Push."

Time fails me, but I must recall that Liverpool boy whose father was theological, and whose mother was romantic. The boy who early wrote verses to fair faces and kept them dark. But this did not save him from the monotony of accountancy. Fearful desert! But this man, too, was a friend! Richard Le Gallienne was introduced to Mr. Walter Lewin of the "Academy," who interested himself in the dark verses about the fair faces, and so did another Southport friend, James Ashcroft Noble. A third friend, Mr. John Robb, printed the verses "Privately." Friendly literary triumvirate, the aspirant owed too much! For the little book of dark verses about fair faces fell into the hands of Mr. John Lane, whose head was buzzing with "The Bodley Head." Another friend! Now a quartet! What three cannot do four may do. The quartet began to sing the praises of the dark verses about fair faces, "Mellow music" (the quartet!) Good-bye to the office, farewell to you not! He has more serious business on hand.

Give him a nook and a book! An "Old Loft" turned into a study. Talk about romance! De Quincy, Lamb, Thoreau, yield their secrets; later Stevenson, and Walter Pater add their quota of literary momentum to the backsliding poet. He toboggans into imaginative prose! And then—O then!—a commission. Mr. Clement Shorter has left the STAR! He has left an aching void "T. P." can never fill. An incredible afternoon and the announcement is made that the mantle of Shorter is handed to Richard Le Gallienne. There is no romance to eclipse this—"I was to be paid for writing every Thursday about the books I loved; I was too busy to have my pick of all the books that came into the office—and yet, think of it I was to be paid!" This was a lyrical moment, a perfect day.

Russian Gipsy Choruses

Personally, I thought that one soon tired of this gipsy singing; not so my Russian friends—it appeared to have an irresistible attraction for them. I always dreaded the consequences when some foolish person, usually at one or even two in the morning, proposed a visit to the gipsies, for all the ladies present would instantly jump at the suggestion.

There would be once be sent for. A troika is a thing quite apart. Its horses are harnessed as are no other horses in the world, since the centre horse trots in shafts, whilst the two outside horses, the "pristashkui," loose save for long traces, gallop. Driving a troika is a special art. The driver stands; he has a special badge, peacock's feathers set in a round cap; he has a special name, "yamschik," and he charges quite a special price. To my mind, the drive out to the islands was the one redeeming feature of these expeditions. Within the confines of the city, the pace of the



Towers in Cloudland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CASTLES and clouds in the sunset sky—

Quivering shadow and melting gleam—

Who can discern as the dusk steals by

Which is actual, which the dream?

Somewhere up there is the home of fays,

Somewhere the hearts of my flowers hide,

Somewhere the tales of departed days live in a land that is fair and wide.

The trees know the secret. They tell it at night

To the blossoms sending their fragrance adrift

Toward the magical land of heart's delight,

And I'd learn it too, if I had the gift.

I'd learn it, and soar with the birds on the wing

To the castles and clouds in the sunset sky.

For none can tell which is the truer thing—

Cloudland or tower, as the dusk steals by.

Elizabeth D. Breneiser.

On Comedy

Pure comedy is rare. Historically we find it flourishing in small, compact, and like-minded groups; the free citizens of Athens, the fashionables of Paris and London who applauded Molière and Congreve. But in all three instances the reign of pure comedy was brief, and in the latter two precarious and artificial at best. With the loss of Athenian freedom, intrigue took the place of social and moral criticism; no later poet dared, as Aristophanes had done in "The Acharnians," to deride warlike in the midst of war. In the New Comedy public affairs and moral criticism disappeared from the Attic stage. In Rome there was no audience for pure comedy. Its function was exercised by the satirists alone, precisely as a larger and nobler comic force lives in the satires of Dryden than in the plays of Congreve.

Nor should it be forgotten that Molière himself derives from a tradition of farce which reaches, through its Italian origin, to Latin comedy and the New Comedy of Greece, and that the greater number of his own places depends for effectiveness on the accidents and complications of intrigue.

The modern theatre, which must address itself primarily to that bulwark of things as they are, the contented middle classes, is, necessarily, a bleak enough place for the spirit of comedy. . . . The comic spirit which once sought refuge in satire now seeks it in the novel—that great, inclusive form of art which can always find the single mind to which its speech is articulate.

But since men still desire to live in the theatre, there has arisen out of a long and complicated tradition the sentimental comedy. Here the basic action is pseudo-realistic and emo-

tional. Into it are brought, however, old and absurd characters whose function is the same as that of Shakespeare's fools in tragedy. They break the tension and release the pleasurable feeling of superiority. More often, however, they encroach largely on the sentimental action, and then we have the popular form of theatrical entertainment among us—a reckless mixture of melodrama and farce. And this form caters, beyond all others, to its huge audience's will to superiority. Men and women laugh at the fool whom they despise, at the villain whose discomfiture vindicates their peculiar sense of social and moral values; they laugh with the heroes in whom those values are embodied and unfailingly triumphant.

From such facile methods pure comedy averts its face. It, too, arouses laughter; it, too, releases the pleasurable emotion of superiority. But it demands a superiority that is hard won and possessed by few. It is profoundly concerned with the intellect that has in very truth risen above the common follies and group delusions of mankind; it seeks its fellowship among those who share its perceptions or are prepared to share them. It demands not only moral and intellectual freedom in its audience; it demands a society in which that freedom can be exercised. It cannot flourish, as the central example of Attic comedy illustrates, except in a polity where art and speech are free. And any one who reflects on the shifting panorama of political institutions will realize at once how few have been the times, and places in history in which, even given a critically minded audience, the comic dramatist could have spoken to that audience in a public playhouse.—Ludwig Lewisohn, in "The Drama and The Stage."

In an Old Library

Yet to be the child of a library is no mean heritage. . . . Drummond shows us what it is to be born of books; but infinitely worse is his plight who is born without books. For books are the friends which can inflict neither failure nor disappointment. They . . . buckle their friendship to you with the passing years. Of your nearest intimates you may say what a wise lover of books and of Plutarch: "He is so universal and so full, that upon all occasions, and whatsoever extravagant subject you have undertaken, he intrudeth himself into your work, and gently reacheth you a help-affording hand, fraught with rare embellishments, and inexhaustible of precious riches." So it is that when men speak of taste, you may disregard their argument, and cling close to those well-worn friends, who have become yours by industry and usage. So, you can isolate yourselves in the tower of your library, and defy the world of fashion and displeasure. And it is for this that you love old Drummond, who has not only left a library, unique in history, but who found the true source of his inspiration in books—the kindest companions which man can encounter on this earthly pilgrimage.—Charles Whibley, in "Literary Portraits."

Vacation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THIS season of the year, many are returning from their vacations. Some come back with a new sense of interest and energy, some seemingly more tired than when they went away, some joyously grateful for a happy, liberating experience, and others disappointed that anticipated pleasures were not all that had been expected.

A vacation, according to one dictionary, is "a stated interval in a round of duties; a holiday." We all know that life without human duties and responsibilities is uninteresting and useless. If, then, duties—work—can bring happiness, how can they also bring the weariness and mental sameness from which we need a "stated interval" apart? Christian Scientists know that the same cause cannot produce both good and evil effects. Is it not really the mental, and, seemingly, bodily sense of weariness and sameness we need to be rid of, instead of the duty? Is not the chief good of a vacation the freshness and sense of new energy and zest with which we approach old or new duties? Is it not clearly, then, an entirely mental affair? Upon reflection, we can see that wherever we are we can think our way out of burden, false responsibility, and weariness, if we know how to do so; and this is what Christian Science is teaching men.

A mere change of physical locality can never permanently accomplish this. The effect of that kind of vacation "wears off"; the effect of learning daily to renew thought through continuous contact with the one divine Mind, never wears off. "Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man," we are told in Ecclesiastes. From this duty man needs, and can have, no vacation. We need to be sure, therefore, that in planning and carrying out right recreation we do not take our vacation from God, but always with God. Then it will indeed be real recreation, a creating anew of freedom, activity and joy—a time to get new views of God's goodness, and of the beauty and interest of the real universe. We can never travel so far that we shall be beyond the obligation to manifest the Christ-spirit, to obey the Golden Rule, and to love our neighbor as ourselves. We need to remember that all about us are

apparently tired mortals, also seeking freedom and rest; and that as we reflect to them all the loving consideration we can, we shall greatly add to our own successful holiday. Mrs. Eddy expresses this, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518), when she speaks of one's "seeking his own in another's good."

If some there are who have been unable to have the experience of what is called a vacation, let them remember that, after all, they can escape the sense of burdensome sameness through right thinking. Mind, the one Mind, is ever present. In Mind "we live, and move, and have our being," and in Mind are all right ideas; consequently, infinite variety. As one begins to "think on these things," the varied manifestations of Mind begin to unfold to him, giving continually, with their unfolding, new views, fresh interests, varied experiences, and newness of life. Holiday is a truly holy idea, always present in Mind. Christian Science teaches that it is thought that needs refreshing, renewing; then the body will be rested.

"God rests in action," Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 519). When we know that, we realize that however active a vacation we may have had, or even if we have not had what the world calls a vacation at all, we too can know that rest and peace which passeth understanding as we keep close to and reflect that infinite Mind in which are all true rest and peace. In reality, it is not change of environment that one needs, but change of thought; and whether that has been manifested to him by travel and recreation, or by a renewed reflection of divine Mind, if from the experience he has a clearer sense of God's goodness, a greater longing to consecrate himself anew to the doing well of every work that divine Principle has given him to do, a more joyous freshness of vision and energy, then he knows that he has had a successful vacation, for which he can rightly thank God. He knows, too, that the time for such a vacation is always at hand. It is just the getting into "the secret place of the most High," of which the psalmist sang, and it is not dependent on the changing seasons.

Felicitous Words

It is a commonplace that long literary use wears language out, that words become like obliterated coins and cease wholly to correspond to precise things or clearly defined notions. Maupassant in his preface to "Pierre et Jean" explained the matter memorably. . . . Heine and Pater and Stevenson and innumerable others spent their lives in pursuit of the happy and precise expression of the word that was to give the reader a little pleasurable shock by the combination of comeliness and aptness in its use and moment. All delicate fancies and subtle impressions and the faint psychical colors of our shifting moods were sought out and given just and electrical names. Many of these in time were widely disseminated; felicitous once curious were no longer so; today the gleam after the nineteenth-century master finds only wintry stubble in his barren field.

Yet literature continues and must continue to be individualistic in its intention and tenor. Its search is still for the unique and incomparable. But old felicities are tarnished; a precision that but yesterday cut clean has lost the fineness of its edge. Hence the writer is tempted to go farther and farther afield in his need for personal expressiveness of diction and is often lost in the hopelessly bizarre and obscure. This is the cause for the eccentricities of the latest born in literature. . . . Failing to find a fresh and stinging word for that which is, several among the young writers have persuaded themselves that they both feel and perceive things that can be clothed in new combinations of language. They achieve the new combinations, but at the expense of truth to experience, and give us glittering paragraphs that correspond to nothing on sea or land. . . . They, like their colleagues who discard syntax and sometime even articulate speech, also fall into obscurity. And obscurity is the least pardonable literary vice.

What is the remedy, for this inevitable and not at all negligible danger to literature? Perhaps it lies in subordinating, at least for a period, fineness to power. . . . The strongest words have not lost their strength nor the homeliest their savor. If the writer is sure that the lash of experience has hit his flesh and that speech, unless it arise, will throttle him on the spot, such words will suffice him. If his compulsion toward his art is less than that, no iridescent subtleties gleaming from obscure or fantastically wrought pages will justify or save him. It is becoming a neglected truth that greatness or intensity of soul produces finer literature than a strange or intricate use of words, and that a starchy passion will not ponder beside the barriers of expression but crash through almost before it is aware of them.—The Nation.

Presence

I should be sorely afraid to live my life without God's presence, but to feel he is by my side just now as much as you are, that is the very joy of my heart.—Tennyson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE campaign being waged in the United States by the friends of the saloon for the emasculation of the Volstead

The Liquor Referendums

Law is not merely expensive and noisy, but wholly deceptive in character and in purpose. It is natural that it should represent a tremendous expenditure of money, for the brewers, who have for years debauched American politics by employing in political corruption some slight part of the millions which they extorted from the pockets of the people, are eager to have their golden harvests resumed, and are ready to spend lavishly of what they have gained when they were licensed to prey upon the people.

It is natural that the campaign should be noisy because the saloon was always noisy. The campaign is prosecuted in accordance with the most disreputable and least creditable methods known to American politics, and they all culminate in the fundamental falsehood that even with success at the polls—which is wholly improbable—the advocates of light wines and beer could accomplish their purpose of making the sale of those beverages once more legal.

For the Eighteenth Amendment distinctly prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors. It is not within the province of any legislature or of Congress itself to declare non-intoxicating those beverages which experience and the common knowledge of mankind have shown to be intoxicating. It is questionable whether even the supreme audacity of the advocates of the destruction of prohibition would lead them to assert that men have never become intoxicated upon beer, or upon what they are pleased to call "light" wines. It is a matter of common notoriety that the alcoholic content of wine, even of the lightest character, is many times that which is permitted under the Volstead Act. The Volstead limit was fixed at the very highest proportion of alcohol that the friends of alcohol dared to demand. To make the innumerable brands of wine, which contain anywhere from 14 to 30 per cent of alcohol, a matter of legal sale and distribution is simply to reopen the use of intoxicating liquors. So long as the Eighteenth Amendment stands, the Supreme Court would prevent any such violation of its fundamental premises.

Not merely in relation to the end sought, but with reference to the method of attaining it, the campaign of the wets is conceived in deceit and doomed to failure. Talk of re-establishing light wines and beer is futile when the amendment itself, which cannot be changed, except after years of agitation and unthinkable reversal of public opinion, stands in the way. And they talk of doing it without the restoration of the saloon, when they know perfectly well that the enormous sums of money they are now spending in their nation-wide agitation are supplied by people desirous of reopening saloons, and either operating them or supplying them with their poisonous stock in trade.

In Illinois the campaign of the wets is being prosecuted with peculiar vigor. The State is covered with glaring posters, and fairly devastated by violent agitators calling upon the people to vote back the saloon in the name of liberty. The Liberty Bell itself, time-honored and revered emblem of the fundamental theories of American democracy, has been seized upon by the advocates of wine and of beer as the visible symbol of their campaign. The gross impropriety of this, the insolence of allying to the forces which, when in power, were forces of evil and of crime, this relic of the trying days when American independence was first demanded, does not seem to impress those who are prosecuting this campaign for the saloon and against the home. Why should it? When were ever the forces of liquor, of outlawry, of crime distinguished by any sense of propriety or of reverence for things holy?

In Illinois, as in other states where effort is being made to secure some public expression of disapproval of the prohibition policy, the voters should have it clearly in mind that whatever they may say as expressive of opinion is without effect as compelling legislative action, and they should further fully understand that their support is being asked for a movement which is hopeless of success, because it is confronted by the law, permanently embodied in the United States Constitution, and buttressed by the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

THERE should have been no need for the assurance given by Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas to his neighbor,

William Allen White, that the right of free speech still remains to the people of that progressive and prosperous State. One can hardly imagine a condition which would tend, constructively or otherwise, to abridge or limit the inalienable privilege which the political leaders and agitators of Kansas have enjoyed since the day of John

Brown of Osawatimie to the present. Like the unrestrained breezes, sometimes of the dread dignity of a tornado, which have swept the broad prairies of the State, there has risen, from that fertile land, almost without interruption, since the days of the debates for and against the extension of slavery into the new territories of the United States, down even to the day of Mr. Allen and Mr. White, an unabated and uninterrupted flood of oratory.

Kansas has been the abiding place, the broadcasting station, the forum, of John J. Ingalls, of W. A. Pfeffer, of Governor Leveillé, of Jeremiah Simpson, of Mary Elizabeth Lease, of Governors Robinson and St. John, of James H. Lane and Amos Lawrence, just as today

it is the habitat of men and women no less sincere and aggressive in the declaration, openly and fearlessly, of the asserted rights of those for whom they speak and write. Recently, Mr. White has taken exceptions to the activities of his friend, Governor Allen, in support of the rigid enforcement of the so-called Industrial Court Law, which is designed to prevent strikes and lockouts in Kansas mills, mines, and factories. The conflict in which these gentlemen have assumed stellar parts has been waged according to the forensic rules approved by long usage in Kansas political campaigns, and it seems unnecessary that so redoubtable a champion as Mr. White should be reassured that while the right to strike may be lost in Kansas, the right to talk is the heritage of every person who claims the privileges and the protection of the laws of the State.

THE voters of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are asked to approve or disapprove, in the election next

month, the law enacted by the last Legislature, providing for a state censorship of motion pictures. The ultimate purpose of this law is commendable. The necessity for either mending or ending the motion picture industry must be apparent to those who have made any careful study of the extent to which that great force for innocent amusement, and for the worthy education of the people as a whole has been diverted into utterly unworthy and in many instances injurious channels. But the question of ending it is a futile one. In its proportions it is today the fourth industry in the United States, while in its possibilities for good, if properly conducted, it may easily be ranked even higher.

Therefore the question before the Massachusetts voters is not one as to the necessity for some form of improvement in the methods of the motion picture industry, but rather the problem as to whether that improvement is going to be effected by turning absolute control over the pictures to be exhibited in this Commonwealth to a single individual, selected through political channels. There are forces, now powerful in politics in Massachusetts, which should not be given more power to influence public opinion than they now possess.

The danger of such one-man censorship must be obvious. The people of eastern Massachusetts have only recently had an opportunity to judge of the peril which lurks in the power of one man to supervise and control the law-enforcement agencies of even a portion of the Commonwealth. If the methods which were recently applied, according to court findings, by certain district attorneys in Massachusetts were imitated by a censor of motion pictures, it can readily be understood that the end of that industry would be worse than its state under unrestricted liberty.

Political censorship of any means of affecting public opinion is always perilous. The people of the United States have always repudiated it as applied to the press, and even when it has been given temporary power in times of war, it has led to innumerable abuses, and to the development of antagonisms that have not infrequently survived the emergency which gave it birth. The motion picture industry is today second only to the press as a force for influencing public opinion. That it has been a wholly useful and commendable force no one can possibly assert. But it is a fact, and not an unsatisfactory fact, that the blunders committed by its managers have been the source of such general condemnation by the public that the prosperity of the industry has suffered seriously. Perhaps with pictures, as with the newspaper, the public may be in the end the safest censor.

The fullest confidence in the avowed purpose of the motion picture producers to reform their own industry is not necessary in order to recognize the futility and the positive menace lurking in the effort to substitute a political censorship. But it is just and fair that they should be given the opportunity to attempt the reforms which they are promising.

Whether Mr. Will H. Hays, the former Postmaster-General, who has undertaken the task of putting into effect reformatory regulations within the industry, will prove capable of accomplishing his purpose, only the event can tell, but of the sincerity of his effort there can be no question. It will be wiser for such commonwealths, like Massachusetts, as stand at the point of installing a single-headed political board of censorship to delay action until the efficiency of the Hays program shall have been thoroughly tested.

THOSE of today who are able to listen with some degree of patience and forbearance while exponents of

the thirty-hour work week theory present arguments in support of their case, can hardly refrain from speculating as to what would have been the probable reaction of the people of the United States to such a proposal had it been advanced twenty years ago. Until recent years the measure of a day's work was the average endurance of those employed. On the farms and in the factories, service was usually required during the hours of daylight, or longer where conditions permitted. In the mines the rule was flexible, employment depending, much as at present, upon the ability of operators to dispose of their products. But in most lines of industry the human equation did not enter into the matter to any great extent until the wage-earners learned that by united effort they could compel employers to listen to their declaration of rights.

The pendulum has swung far in the opposite direction in the last decade. Not infrequently has the combined effort of the wage-earners resulted in concessions which should never have been insisted upon. In the building trades today there are convincing examples of the oppression which has been practiced, not so much to the injury

of the employers as to the less favored mass of laborers, perhaps members of affiliated union organizations, who are compelled to bear their share of the higher costs of home-making.

Now, in behalf of the members of the miners' unions, there is being agitated the proposal that a thirty-hour work week shall be fixed by agreement between the operators and the representatives of the employees. At first blush it may seem preposterous that the activities of thousands of workers, employed in a purposeful pursuit, should be arbitrarily limited to five days a week, with those days only six hours in length. Alarmists insist that the tendency is toward industrial stagnation, that the world cannot provide its necessary food, clothing, fuel, and other essential commodities if such a standard is to be fixed. But it is interesting, particularly in the coal-mining industry, to inquire just what would be the effect were the operatives successful in imposing their terms. It is quite probable that the fact-finding committee which Congress has given authority to inquire thoroughly into the matter of coal production and distribution will learn that the average service rendered in the mines of the unionized field during recent years has not equaled thirty hours a week the year round. It is one of the grievances of the miners that their employment has been spasmodic, dependent upon the whim of the operators and the state of the market. Thus it may develop that the acceptance of the thirty-hour week plan by the employers would result in increased rather than in decreased production, with consequent benefit to the consumers. It would assure a continuous outflow of coal from the mines, and permit seasonal distribution, thus relieving congestion at railroad terminals and in the yards of distributors.

Perhaps while it may be admitted that in so far as the coal-mining industry is concerned the plan might work out satisfactorily, employers generally are apprehensive lest the movement may spread. Possibly the specter is forbidding, but is no more feared than was the eight-hour day, with a half-holiday on Saturdays. That came in most industries only after a struggle. It was a long step from the sun-to-sun day of a slightly earlier period. Sane viewed, the movement is altogether consistent with the reasonable desire that mankind shall finally be emancipated from industrial slavery. The world is finding new and better ways by which its work may be performed. The application of mechanical devices has increased many fold the productive capacity of the wage-earner and operative. It may be shown that every reasonable need of the human family can be met with ever-decreasing hours of manual labor if a fair distribution of the products of industry is assured.

At a time not so very long ago that vast country which tips the Antarctic Ocean was a land of mystery; a region

where fantasy held sway and lakes and forests and pampas were supposed to be the home of super-creatures, the very names of which inspired awe. Patagonia still is more or less of an undiscovered country, but man's insatiable curiosity, the onrush of civilization and increased means for transportation have brought within the survey of today much that only half a century ago was as a sealed book. Thanks to a number of expeditions, Patagonia is gradually being charted, geographically as well as ethnographically. And among those who most recently have added to the knowledge of southern Argentina is Prof. J. G. Wolfe of La Plata University, whose discoveries include much having to do with the prehistoric race, which, according to this scholar, inhabited Patagonia in that distant day before even Europe was more than a wilderness.

Having for months traveled in unknown parts of the Cordillera, studied the descendants of what Professor Wolfe believes to have been the Patagonians of gigantic stature, and encountered remnants of ancient fortifications that indicate protection against people other than of their own kind, this Argentine investigator is of the opinion that the presence of some plesiosaurus in the one or other lagoon, as currently reported, is not an impossibility. Patagonia's unique geological evolution, this investigator avers, made possible the development of enormous animals whose petrified remains are now among the greatest treasures in American museums. In the hinterland of Lago Cardiel, it is expected that nature gradually will yield up its secrets.

Lying at the foothills of the Cordilleras are the gigantic ruins of that prehistoric fortification and settlement mentioned by Professor Wolfe. Centuries before the arrival of the first Spaniards, the giant Tehuelches must have roamed these plains. Professor Wolfe places great weight on what Florentino, Carlos Ameghino and Dr. Moreno, head of the Argentine Boundary Commission, have contributed toward a knowledge of these mysterious regions. Designs carved with the aid of primitive instruments cry out for some interpreter to solve the history of that long ago. In the region of the Santa Cruz River these hieroglyphics appear most plentiful. Of particular curiosity was the discovery of a well-made design of a mastodon—a giant elephant peculiar in prehistoric times to South America.

The assumption is that a much milder climate than today's was in evidence in Patagonia eons ago. But even as it is, the work of man has made its impress on Patagonia of the present. Extension of railroad communication in Argentina has made the southern province much more accessible, and as Alaska is no longer a formidable barrier to certain agricultural development, so in these Patagonian regions between Bahia Blanca and Punta Arenas there are possibilities in store not dreamed of a quarter of a century ago.

Professor Wolfe has great confidence in the ability of the Chicago University expedition, about to co-operate in Patagonian exploration, to shed fresh light on the buried secrets of those vast stretches. American history awaits what is still to be added to the knowledge of the western hemisphere. That thoroughgoing researches should be made in advance of greater settlements is commendable from many points of view.

Editorial Notes

FURTHER evidence of the tacit recognition by the world's thought of the value of prohibition is given in the decision of the Polish Government to institute a dry period of six days before the Diet election and of three days before the Senate election. A previous plan to introduce complete prohibition for a six weeks' pre-election period was abandoned on the specious plea that such a procedure would entail a daily loss of more than 250,000,000 marks to the treasury. What a confession is involved in this simple arrangement! It virtually amounts to this:

We recognize that liquor makes for a clouded and unstable sense among the people which is so marked that it is liable to interfere with the elections; still, this traffic brings in money to the treasury, hence we will regulate it just long enough barely to offset its immorality, and let the ultimate good of the State take care of itself.

And then people question the sincerity of America in her drastic stand on the prohibition issue. The answer inheres in the mere fact that she has taken that stand. Hence there must be no backsliding, whatever arguments are advanced by the opponents of this great reform.

WHEN Mr. Reginald McKenna, the former Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in his speech before the American bankers the other day, presented his view of the great world problem of debts, he spoke not from any nationalistic standpoint nor from the point of view of one asking concessions, but simply as presenting what he felt was a just estimate of the situation. In this connection he said:

If I have become convinced that an attempt to enforce payment beyond the debtors' ability is injurious to the industrial trade of the whole world, lowers wages, reduces profits and is a direct cause of unemployment, the conclusion is founded solely on economic grounds and is uninfluenced by any political considerations or any regard to the moral obligations of the debtors.

Of course, he was not attempting to set his judgment against that of any other man or men, nor was he essaying to speak the last word in any particular. He was, however, voicing an opinion which the world of bankers, financiers, manufacturers, and statesmen would find it well earnestly to ponder.

REFUSAL of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to allow the manuscript of Goethe's "Faust" to be sold at public auction and the decision to return it to Germany as a free will offering will doubtless meet with very general approval. This manuscript, it may be remembered, was on exhibition at the Lyons Exposition when the war broke out, having been loaned by the German Museum at Frankfurt, and was later sequestered by the French Government as enemy property. It would have been a needless act of discourtesy, for which the small amount brought in by the auction would not nearly have compensated, had this manuscript been allowed to get into some private collector's hands simply because he had been willing to pay for it some hundreds or thousands of francs. A few more such amenities would do much toward arousing a sense of "forgetting and forgiving" war's injuries.

RECENT appointment of Mrs. William H. Felton as United States Senator from Georgia is in the nature of a political vagary. Georgia, the State which was perhaps the most bitter in its opposition to woman suffrage of any in the Union; Georgia, which rejected the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution by almost four to one in the Senate and six to one in the House, to be the State to have the first woman Senator in America! Yet it is also mayhap in the nature of a mark of repentance, for it will be remembered that Mrs. Felton was one of the patient strugglers for suffrage. The fact that she may never be seated is of little moment; Georgia has gone on record as the first State to have a woman Senator, and in the light of the State's previous history, that is, to say the least of it, remarkable.

"FOUNDING NATIONS of Europe Look to Tzechoslovakia," ran a recent headline on a news article in this newspaper. Well, Tzechoslovakia is doing its best to abstain from giving a stone to the "founding nations" that are seeking for bread. That form of responding to the need of the hour has been reserved for a country that stands much higher in power, in capacity, in material and moral status, than the young and comparatively inexperienced Slavic Republic. The difference between Tzechoslovakia and that other republic, much nearer home, is that Tzechoslovakia is doing what it can to strike the desired constructive note, while the great republic is striking no note at all.

IN THE part of Macedonia allotted to them, the Serbs have posted up at every church door a list of names to which parents must restrict themselves in christening their children. Needless to say, all these names are purely Serbian, to the exclusion of all Bulgarian names. This may be a good way to build up a nation with a united national sentiment. But a celebrated English playwright has said something about "a rose by any other name" smelling as sweet. And the Serbs may be destined to find out in some unhappy day that a man with a simon-pure Serbian name may be as anti-Serbian as it is possible to be.

WHILE a main plank of her platform, "plenty of water for wash day," may be quite satisfactory to Mrs. Grace Shugert, recently nominated for mayor of Madras, Ore., she will have to define her attitude toward one of the greatest questions of the day less equivocally to satisfy many of her adherents if she really intends to enter public life in earnest.

THE WASHINGTON STAR says that experts who point out methods by which Europe can reduce indebtedness to America fail to develop much originality. The time-honored idea, it adds, that the way to get rid of a debt is to pay it, asserts itself with persistence. True, but only half true, for suppose the payment demoralizes the recipient and bankrupts the debtor, what then?

Patagonia: Its Past and Present

A Thirty-Hour Work Week

Free Speech in Kansas